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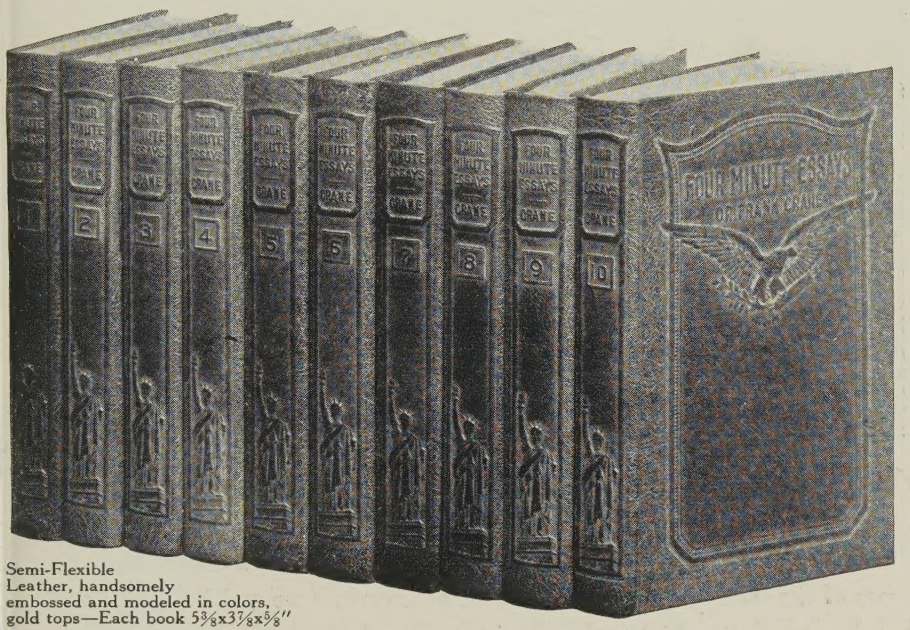

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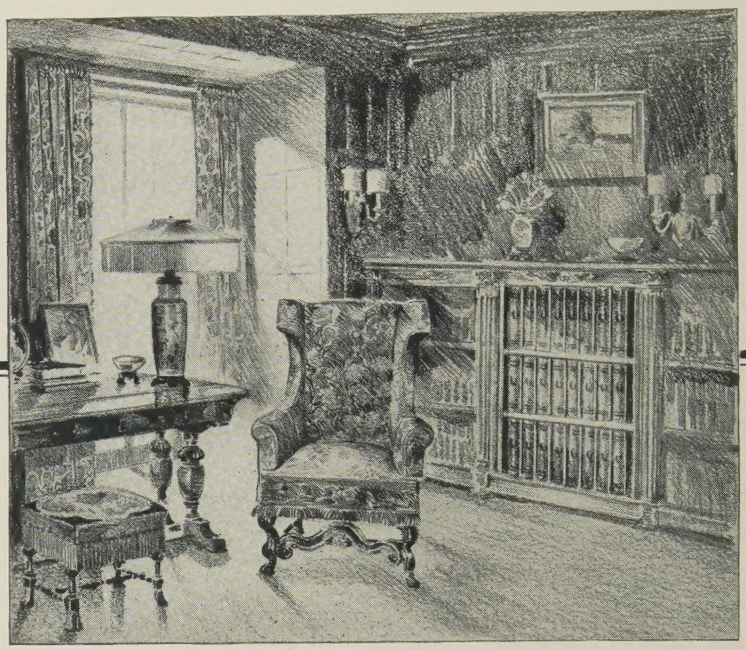

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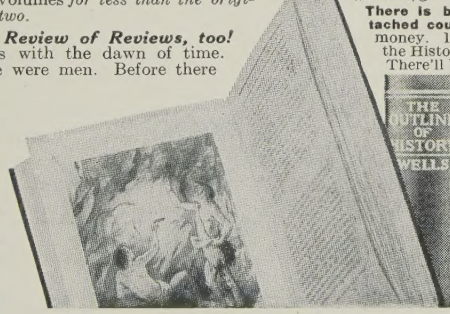

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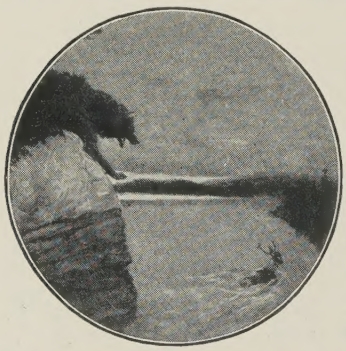

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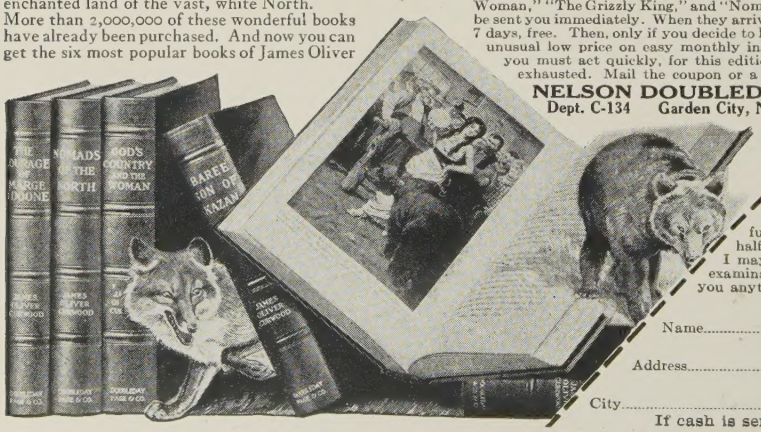

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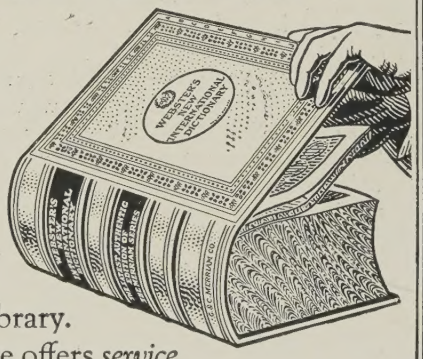

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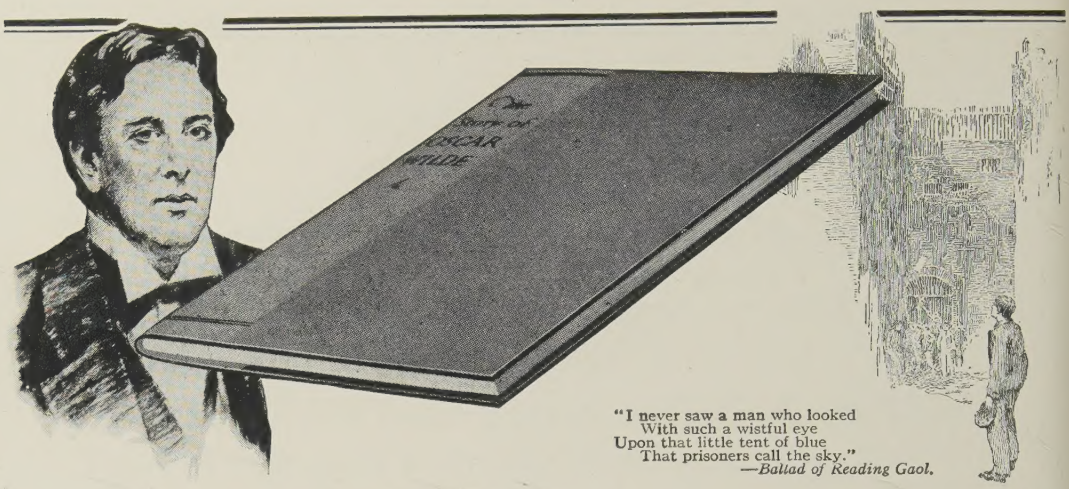

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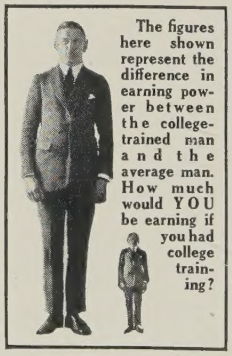

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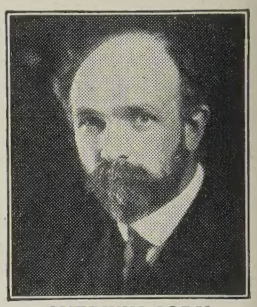

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Occupation.....

Are You the Kind of Guest People Like to Invite?

SOME people always feel out of place at a dinner, or a dance, or a party. They are always constrained, always embarrassed. Others are so well-poised and at ease at all times—so able to mingle with the other guests and make themselves agreeable—that hostesses are eager to invite them.

Do you know all the little secrets of being a *likable guest?* Do you know what is expected of you on all occasions—how to make introductions and how to start interesting conversation after the introduction; what to wear to formal functions and to informal functions; how to make every one who comes into contact with you feel calm, at ease? The person with winning manners is always welcome. With the poise and dignity that good manners give, any one can quickly adapt oneself to every environment—can be at all times, with all people, cultured, impressive, well-liked.

Why Some People Always Feel Out of Place

HAVE you ever noticed, at any social function you may have attended, that bad manners instantly distinguish themselves? If a woman is embarrassed, constrained, ill-at-ease, every one knows at once that she is not used to good society. If a man uses his fork in a clumsy manner, or makes incorrect use of the finger-bowl, he can not conceal the fact that he is ill-bred.

No hostess likes to invite to her home a man or woman she knows will make embarrassing mistakes. Those who are always blundering, always doing the wrong thing at the wrong time, are never welcome. They invariably make others feel uncomfortable in their presence.

But the person with winning manners is always welcome. He—or she—knows exactly what to say to the hostess on arrival, how to mingle with the guests, how to create conversation, how to be agreeable, how to do and say the right thing at the right time.

Do You Ever Feel Tongue-Tied Among Strangers?

At a week-end party, recently, one of the guests remarked secretly to the hostess that she had felt positively tongue-tied when she found herself at dinner among men and women she had never met before. "I just didn't know what to talk about," she said. "It made me feel stupid and embarrassed. Everyone else seemed to be having such interesting conversations."

If she had known the important little secrets of social conversation, she would never have felt "tongue-tied." She would have known how to create conversation and how to keep it flowing smoothly, pleasantly. She would have known how to make herself agreeable, well-liked.

Do *you* ever feel tongue-tied at a party or a dinner? Do *you* ever wonder what to say after the introduction is made? Do *you* ever feel embarrassed, confused, stifled when you are among strangers?

The greatest value of etiquette is that it enables you to adapt yourself to every environment—gives you a sense of peace and security. It enables you to feel "at home" in all surroundings—to mingle with all people and feel entirely calm, at ease. It protects you from humiliation at the dinner table and in the drawing-room. It gives you a cultured, engaging manner that people recognize—and respect.

The Tell-Tale Marks of Bad Manners

There are so many little tell-tale blunders that one can make—as a guest, for instance. Do you know what to say to the hostess when you arrive? Do you know how to acknowledge introductions—whether the form "How do you do?" is correct; whether one may say "Pleased to meet you"? Do you know the correct order of precedence into the dining-room? Do you know whether olives are taken with the fingers or a fork, whether the fork is held in the left hand or the right, whether bread may be bitten into or must be broken into small pieces as eaten?

Mistakes at the table distinguish themselves at once. Little blundering errors condemn a man or woman as ill-bred. Do you know all the rules of table etiquette?

When you leave, do you know what to say to the hostess? Do you know what is meant by the "bread-and-butter" letter? If you know exactly what to do, say, write and wear at all times, on all occasions, you will never be embarrassed.

Winning manners are more important than pretty clothes. Can you adapt yourself to every environment—make yourself always pleasant and well-liked?

The Book of Etiquette in Two Volumes—A Recognized Authority

Have you ever wondered how a home should be decorated for a wedding? What to serve at a luncheon? How to acknowledge an invitation?

Would you like to know why a bride wears white, why a teacup is given to the engaged girl, why black is the color of mourning?

Do you know how to word an invitation, what to wear to a theatre party, how to set the table for a formal dinner, how to register at a hotel?

Whatever you want to know you can find in the Book of Etiquette—the famous two-volume set that is today being used by thousands of men and women throughout the country. Weddings, parties, dinners, teas, dress, speech, correspondence—you will find complete details on every phase of conduct that interests you.

May we send you this famous two-volume set free for examination? You may keep the two books entirely free for 5 days and within that time decide whether or not you want to keep them.

This unusual plan enables you to see the Book of Etiquette in your own home and examine it before purchasing it. If you decide to keep the books just send us $3.50 in full payment. If for any reason you are not delighted with them, just return them—and the examination will have cost you nothing whatever.

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☐ Check this square if you want these books with the **beautiful full-leather binding** at $5.00 with 5 days' examination privileges.

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Enrolling New Members, and Selling Art Productions on Approval

THIS is the pleasant method the Decorative Arts League has adopted. It sells its productions simply by sending them for examination, and by taking them back cheerfully if the borrower does not want to keep them. In the ordinary commercial sense of the word it does no "selling" at all.

Each of its productions, sent out in this way, has to *sell itself*, all by itself. There is none of the annoying persuasion or artifice that is too often associated with the sale of works of art. If it does not sell itself to the person who receives it on approval it simply comes back, and that is all there is about it.

Yet this, as you will see, is by far the best way in which the League could carry on its work.

* * * *

As soon as you are a Member of the Decorative Arts League you find that you have the privilege of sending, in exactly the same way, for a wide variety of different art productions, of beauty, dignity, and permanent ability, for your home or as gifts.

Now just how much that means to you depends of course on your own tastes and instincts, in forming and maintaining that environment which, in the eyes of all who know you, is the reflection of your own quality and character. If you are one of the gentlemen or gentlewomen the League is formed to serve, you do not accept and admit as part of your environment the sort of thing that will grow stale and tiresome in a few months; you recoil from the vulgarity of constant changes in the furnishings and decorations of your home; you realize that the articles of beauty and utility you buy for your own home are things you will live with for a long while; and therefore you choose with the *utmost care* any article that is to become a permanent part of your surroundings. You reject mere novelties; you refuse everything that is garish—everything that does not meet the one sure test of true art and real beauty, the test of *never wearying the eye*.

* * * *

This system of sending the article to "sell itself" is pleasanter not only for "the Corresponding Members," but for all the workers in the League,—for artists, craftsmen, office workers and executives. Because the League can always feel sure that *everyone* who owns one of its productions has bought it because he *wanted* it; because he had ample time to prove to himself by comparison that it had an artistic value far greater than could be procured for the same money elsewhere; and he has kept it because he *wanted* to keep it.

* * * *

The Decorative Arts League (Incorporated) is a self-supporting organization, operated on a strictly business basis, to unite the purchases of a large class of people in this country who are desirous of securing a higher standard of art in the things they acquire for the decoration of, and use in, their homes.

Each Corresponding Member is a unit in the co-operative plan for acquiring, producing and distributing meritorious designs. Corresponding Membership is voluntary, free and without responsibility, financial or otherwise. All responsibilities are carried by the Corporation.

* * * *

The League does not wish to increase the price at which it has offered this lamp. To be compelled to do so will be to admit that the League has made an unwise experiment; and that, in its effort to prove its idea of selling works of art at very low prices, it has fixed a price that is far too low.

However, if, after a certain period sufficient for a fair test of its idea, it finds that not enough persons respond to the offer, or that they respond too slowly, and that the cost of selling the lamp is, for that reason, higher than was expected, and that the lamp *has been sold at a loss*,—then in that case the loss will be stopped at once. No more lamps will be sold at this price.

The experiment, if it is resumed, will be on a basis of a much higher price; perhaps the originally contemplated price of $36.00, rather than $19.85.

* * * *

The League has a guarantee fund, for such risks, but does not wish to draw upon it. It is in position, however, to promise now that none of those who have received or will receive this lamp at the special price ($19.85) will be asked to make any additional payment whatever, to make up the loss. The lamp is sold with that distinct understanding.

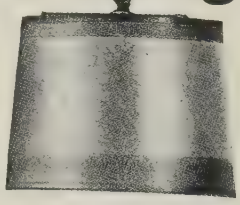
Audits to determine the degree of success of the League's experiment, and to detect any serious loss before it proceeds too far, are made at frequent intervals. It is entirely possible that at the next audit, within a few days, the League's auditors may call a halt, and no more of these lamps, thereafter, will be sold at this price. After that day all such orders will be declined.

* * * *

Certainly in offering this lamp at so low a price as $19.85 the League is making a very daring experiment indeed; as anyone who sees the lamp will at once agree.

EXAMINING a work of art in your own home is the best and pleasantest way to find out if you want to keep it,—

Hand the Carrier **$3.85** *(deposit) when borrowed*



Total Price $19.85

. . . having it on approval for three or four or five days, using it, *comparing* its artistic merit and value with the values you are offered in your own city or in Fifth Avenue retail establishments,—and, entirely at your leisure, satisfying yourself that it is all that you expected, and that it is double or treble the value you could get for the same money elsewhere.

CERTAINLY the pleasantest and most *confident* way to do it,—particularly when from first to last you *know* positively that if you do not want to keep it you have only to *send it back*.

—when you have the calm certainty that any money you have deposited will be returned to you in full—willingly, pleasantly, promptly, and without the slightest suggestion that you are under any obligation whatever.

Noted Artists Designed It in Collaboration

A painter, a sculptress, and a noted decorative expert collaborated in the design of this lamp—Olga Popoff Muller, whose work as a sculptress has attained international recognition; Andrew P. Popoff, student of the Beaux Arts, and John Muller, architect of many buildings noted for their distinction and beauty.

The result is a design of beauty, richness and grace, which at once distinguish it unmistakably from the ordinary commercial products of factory "designing departments."

This low present price is a test

This lamp was designed to sell for $36. We want to see if, by offering it at a much lower price, we can secure enough orders to cause a great saving in the cost of production and distribution, and without a loss to the League. So, as an experiment, we are offering it at $19.85.

For the present, this is only an experiment. We cannot guarantee that the price will not be raised.

If you wish to secure one before that happens your request should be Mailed AT ONCE

DECORATIVE ARTS LEAGUE
175 Fifth Avenue New York City

Members' Privilege of **Examining and Returning** Art Productions of the League is extended to Readers of The Mentor for this occasion: [**Greek Pompeian Floor Lamp**].

No money need be sent with this request

DECORATIVE ARTS LEAGUE,
175 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

If not satisfactory I can return the lamp within five days of receipt and you are to refund my deposit.

Please send me the Greek Pompeian Floor Lamp and I will pay the carrier $3.85 (deposit) when delivered, plus the transportation charges.

If I do not return it in 5 days I agree to purchase it at the special introductory price of $19.85 and will send $4 monthly from date for four months, the lamp remaining your property until fully paid for.

Signed.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....

(Cannot be sent on approval outside Continental U. S. A.)

A work of real art and true beauty can not be judged by a mere illustration. No picture can do real justice to the charm and dignity of this superb and ever-pleasing classic design. Owned exclusively by the Decorative Arts League.

Note the cleverness of this exclusive Decorative Arts idea:—a shade so exquisitely ornamented that it can be used without any draping or covering whatever, and yet at the same time the ideal base on which you can make and fasten silken covers of interchangeable designs and colorings, in limitless variety, harmonizing with any surroundings in which the lamp may be placed.

* * * *

Lamp is about 5 feet high. Finish rich Statuary Bronze. Base and cap are cast in solid Medallium. The upper shaft is seamless brass. Shade is parchment, brass bound. Outside decorations are in three colors; the top and bottom bands in deep red, the design in dark green, background graded in brown.

Inside the shade the reflecting surface is of a delicate pink tone, diffusing a warm and mellow glow. The gracefully curved arm is pivoted at the shaft so that the lamp can be raised or lowered with a single touch.

* * * *

Just above the bulb another pivot enables the shade and the bulb to be tilted to throw the light at an angle. Fifteen feet of cord, with two-piece attachment plug. Wiring is *inside* the shaft and arm.

The lamp is complete, ready for the bulb to be put into it. Weight packed is about 22 pounds.

* * * *

After you have received this lamp we ask that you visit the art importers, the jewelers, the large stores and the commercial electric lamp that, at twice or five times this price, even approaches it in artistic perfection.

Then, if you are not entirely satisfied, *send it back* any time within five days. We will return your deposit at once and in full, and you will be under no further obligation whatever.

If we could think of any pleasanter, fairer, more confident way to offer the League's productions we would do it,—but we cannot.

$3.85

Deposit (Hand It to Postman)

Please enter my name as Corresponding Member of the Decorative Arts League, it being distinctly understood that such membership is to cost me nothing, either now or later, and is to entail no obligation of any kind. It simply registers me as one interested in hearing of really artistic new things for home decoration.

I am a reader of The Mentor (April)

LORDS OF THE NORTH

THE STORY OF THE GENTLEMEN ADVENTURERS WHO TRADED IN FURS FOR CENTURIES IN THE HUDSON BAY COUNTRY

DOG TEAM AT FORT GARRY
A scene in the days before 1870. On the site of Fort Garry the city of Winnipeg now stands

IT IS *a thrilling story of far-reaching exploration across vast stretches of icebound wilderness; of hardy, grim-featured adventure; of toil and suffering that tried the souls of the strongest men; of stern and bitter conflicts that stained the white snowfields with blood; and of vast commercial feuds: and all for fur—beautiful, soft, luxurious fur to cover milady's shoulders and line the master's cloak. The story is here told by Agnes Laut, who lived and traveled for years in the fur countries.*

THE BEAVER MAKING HIS HOME

Search for the pelt of the beaver led adventurers across the sea to the wastes of Canada, lured them north to the Arctic and south as far as California. The wealth of the wilderness paid the cost of exploration and settlement, and replenished the impoverished treasuries of European monarchs. It was the beaver that made exploration pay

THE MENTOR

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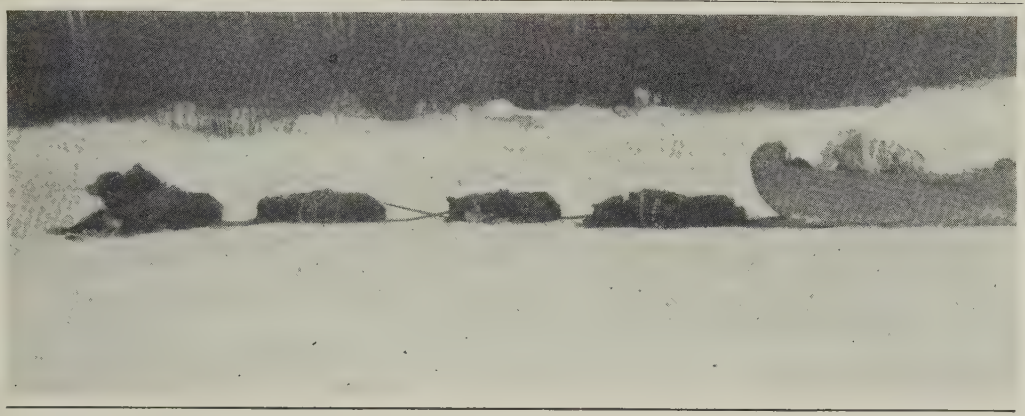


READY TO START ON THE LONG WHITE TRAIL

LORDS OF THE NORTH

Gentlemen Adventurers of the Hudson's Bay Company in No-Man's Land

BY AGNES C. LAUT

Fine fur is commercially in the same class as fine jewels. From time beyond memory, furs have ranked with jewels as the badge of royalty. The ermines of coronation robes in Europe have their counterpart in the Turkish red kolinskies of the sultans, or the sables and martens of Chinese mandarins.

Do you know why fine fur fascinates us so?

Because there is a fur for every face. Be the face old or young, fair or dark, gold hair or black as ebony, there is a fur to frame that face and bring out its lines of beauty and hide its defects and soften its harshness; and the search for that fur, which stands both for use and beauty, is the oldest vocation of mankind dating back to cave life. It represents the first manufacture by man. It was the lure of fur that drew wandering tribes in far migrations, and later tempted discoverers across unknown seas to find unknown worlds.

It is true that practically every section of North America was settled in the first place by seekers after religious or political liberty.

But it is also true that, with no trade, no cleared land to raise food and clothing, those seekers after freedom could not have existed a year, much less have discovered, explored, and secured a continent, without coin to pay their way. And the coin that paid the way was neither wampum nor metal.

From a painting by Sir Peter Lely

PRINCE RUPERT

Cousin of Charles II of England and first governor of the Hudson's Bay Company

It was the pelt of the little brown beaver. The pelt of the little beaver was the lure that led voyagers up the Ottawa to the Great Lakes in the search for the Western Sea; and from the Great Lakes overland by canoe and portage to the Sea of the North; and from the Great Lakes again across by canoe and portage to the Mississippi and down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico; and up the Saskatchewan; and up the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains; and down the Mackenzie to the Arctic; and down the Columbia to the Pacific; and across the height of land between the Columbia and the Colorado over all that intermontane empire that to-day makes up ten of the largest states of the Union. No matter how loyal Champlain and Marquette and Joliet and La Salle were to the glory of creating a New France in a New World; no matter how zealous were Radisson and Groseilliers, the two free-lance explorers, to the high empire of finding new nations between the Great Lakes and the Missouri, and the Great Lakes and the Hudson Bay; no matter how ambitious to write their names on the scrolls of fame were La Verandrye and Mackenzie and Fraser and Thompson—without the little beaver to pay for the follow-up of exploration that preceded settlement their high aims would have collapsed for lack of support from the impoverished exchequers of European monarchs.

It was the little beaver that paid the way and lured them to the pot of gold at the rainbow end; and of all the fur companies to exploit the wealth of the wilderness—"Company of the North," "Company of the Indies," "Nor-West Company," "Pacific Company," "Astorians," Missouri merchants—only one survives to-day in its pristine power, doing a bigger business in furs than in the heyday of its glory, when its traders ruled as lords of the north, emperors of a wilderness, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Sacramento to the Arctic; and that is the "Gentleman Adventurers of the Ancient and Honorable Hudson's Bay Company," chartered by the grace of God and royal favor of Charles II, in the year of our Lord 1670.

It hardly needs telling that the Hudson's Bay Company* no longer wields a monopoly that excludes rival traders. Nor does its dominion extend to California, as it did from 1821 to 1836. Colonization has shorn it of half its old hunting ground; but its hunting ground is still three thousand miles from east to west and fifteen hundred miles from north to south; and that is larger

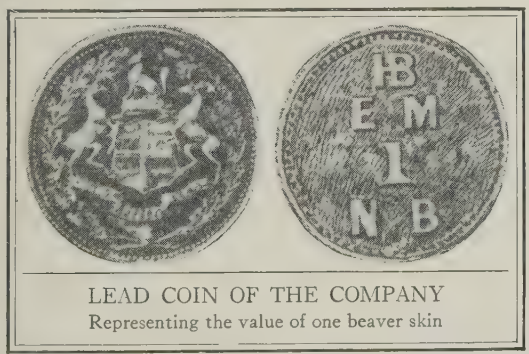
* NOTE—The name is always spelled with an 's, in distinction from the waters of the bay, spelled without an 's.

THE SEAL OF THE COMPANY
Freely translated, the legend reads,
"A pelt for a pelt"

than all the central nations of Europe with part of Russia thrown in; and though furs have been hunted in this territory since 1668, the business is bigger to-day than ever.

This is easily explained. In the first place, all classes of society wear furs to-day, whereas, a hundred years ago, furs, like pearls, were the badge of nobility or wealth. In the second place, while fur values have fluctuated violently for four years, furs still bring higher prices by a thousandfold in some cases than they did twenty years ago, or a hundred years ago. Take mink, for instance! I have seen the finest mink sell at eighty cents a skin. I have seen mink of not so good quality in modern days sell at seventy dollars for the same sized skin. Or take muskrat, black-brown, prime, and in season. It used to go begging at fifteen cents a skin. The same skin would to-day command from five to seven dollars. In the old days, rabbits were considered worthless except for the food of the dog trains; but there came new processes of treating rabbit, and in one year, in a single sale, as many as twelve million rabbit skins have been sold.

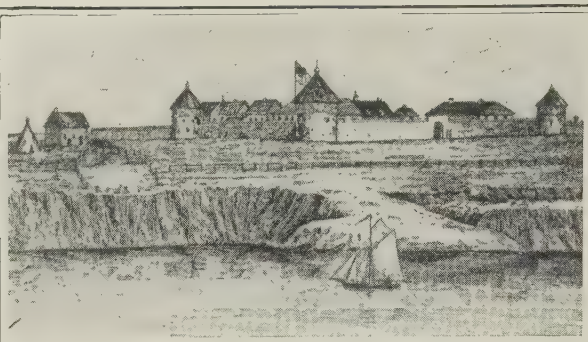
In the next place, while the company has been a trader relentless to rivals and a close buyer in barter from the Indian hunters, it has always done two things: (1) it has aimed to preserve animal life; (2) it has always in bad seasons carried its Indian hunters over on credit with ammunition and provisions. How could it be a preserver of animal life and yet a trader in furs? The answer is simple: Fashion shifts. The vogue is fox one year, beaver the next, and otter the next; or else the craze runs to little furs—ermines, martens, minks. As the vogue shifted, the company put prices low for the furs out of fashion and discouraged the Indians going after those furs, so those animals could multiply. It also taught the Indians not to kill fur-bearing animals in summer, when the fur sheds; not to kill the mother and the young, and not to cause bush-fires, which destroy more animal life than trap or gun.



LEAD COIN OF THE COMPANY
Representing the value of one beaver skin

And with its fur trading the company has always kept its traditions of high adventure, of secrecy, of diplomacy, of finesse, and of the gentleman's standard. In the days

Note—On the coin pictured above HB stands for Hudson's Bay Company, E M for the District of East Maine, where the coins were used in Labrador. I stands for one beaver skin, and N B for New Brunswick fur post, where these coins were issued.



FORT GARRY—ERECTED ABOUT 1821
An elaborate structure with stone walls, bastions, and portholes, it served as a trading post and settler's depot. Upper Fort Garry, built in 1835, became the nucleus of the city of Winnipeg

when I was a child in Winnipeg, and Fort Garry still stood behind the old gate, which is all that remains to-day of the ancient fur fort, you could, of a winter afternoon, see the dog trains coming in up the ice of Red River from Lake Winnipeg and Norway House, or across country from Fort Pitt and Fort Carlton and the Saskatchewan—huskies hitched tandem to toboggans on which were lashed the bales of furs, the driver running abreast on snowshoes with a long whip, yelling "Mush! mush!" if he were an American, "Marche donc! marche! marche!" if he were French-Canadian. Bells on the leader set the frosty air trembling. Bright tassels gave color to the racers, of which the dogs were proud as a horse; and on occasions the chief trader, or chief factor, —a name that fell out of use after 1869—would, himself, ride in on a toboggan. Stories are told of Lord Strathcona, who was then Donald Smith, having traveled in midwinter from Edmonton to Montreal, where some of the Hudson's Bay directors were to meet him, by dog train, with fresh dogs and fresh drivers at each relay, in three weeks, and of having gone in to meet his directors with not an hour of rest, when his drivers—one of whom was the late Senator Hardisty—threw themselves down and, paralyzed with fatigue, slept for forty-eight hours.*

The company had its birth in romance and adventure, and it has lived both, and lived them hard, since its birth. The story is part of the discovery of America. Two penniless French-Canadian adventurers, Radisson and Groseilliers, from Three Rivers had pushed up the Ottawa

INTERIOR OF UPPER FORT GARRY
A scene of brisk trade half a century ago. Lord Strathcona, then plain Donald Smith, is one of the officers shown in the group

*Strathcona was going down to St. Paul to see if it would not be cheaper to ship out by rail than down the Saskatchewan by canoe and dog train to Hudson Bay, and out by the company boats. Though company ships still collect furs off Labrador, and at York and Churchill and Moose Factories on Hudson and James Bay, the great bulk of the company shipments to-day go out by rail; but the furs always will have to be collected from the trappers by winter dog train and summer canoe. To this day you can see the dog trains in Labrador, around Hudson Bay, north of Athabasca; and the canoe brigades and York boats still carry provisions and furs to the Cumberland Lake Region north of Lake Winnipeg, or the hinterlands between the Upper Ottawa and James Bay. The Indian uses the seven-banded birch canoe tarred with pitch. The company's canoe is sky-blue with white markings, heavy and broad, not too deep of draft, and almost non-upsettable.

From an old print

AN OFFICER OF THE COMPANY TRAVELING IN STYLE A CENTURY AGO

across the hinterland to James Bay from 1661 to 1664; whence they returned to Quebec with such cargo of beaver as set the teeth of the rapacious French governor on edge with envy. The discoverers, instead of being rewarded for finding the overland route to the Sea of the North, were fined for having gone north without a license and stripped of all their profits in beaver pelts. The adventurers drifted down to Port Royal and conducted an expedition by sea in two small boats to Hudson Bay. Those were stirring days in Port Royal and Boston and New York. But as the French adventurers could get no justice in their own land, and were involved in a lawsuit in Boston over the expedition, they were picked up by Sir George Carteret, Charles II's Royal Commissioner of New Jersey, and sent home with a letter of commendation to Prince Rupert of London. Prince Rupert became their patron. They were outfitted with ships for Hudson Bay and reached the far northern sea only to find French and Boston interlopers poaching on their find.

The Hudson's Bay Company was granted a royal charter the next year, with Prince Rupert the first governor, and there began the long struggle against poachers and interlopers down to the cancellation of its monopoly in 1869. These governors included such celebrities as Marlborough, the great general, and Strathcona, the great rail builder. Raid and counter-raid by the French followed down to the fall of the French régime at Quebec in 1759; and then began the bitterest fight of the company for its life. With England in control at Quebec, it might be thought the old company was secure of its tenure; but quite the opposite materialized. Scotch merchants had poured into Montreal and Quebec. These now began to organize the dispersed French-Canadian voyageurs and couriers into expeditions to the *Pays d'en Haut** by canoe. The new concern became known as the "Nor-Westers;" and

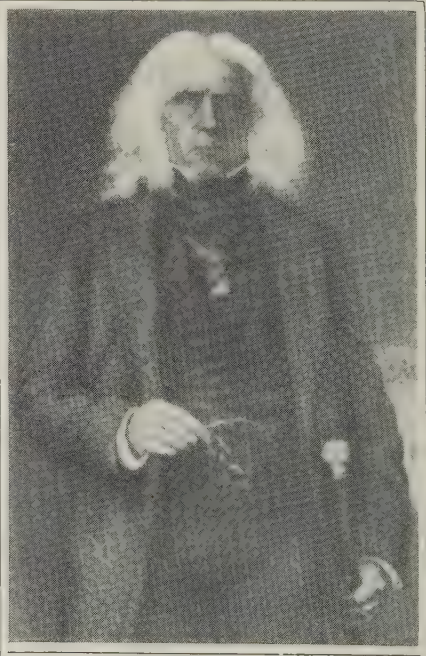
*Pronounced *pay don oh*, and meaning "the upper country."

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE
(1755-1820)
One of the chief figures of the North-West Company, subsequently absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1789 he discovered the Mackenzie River. He afterward led the first overland expedition to the Pacific Coast ever made by a white man

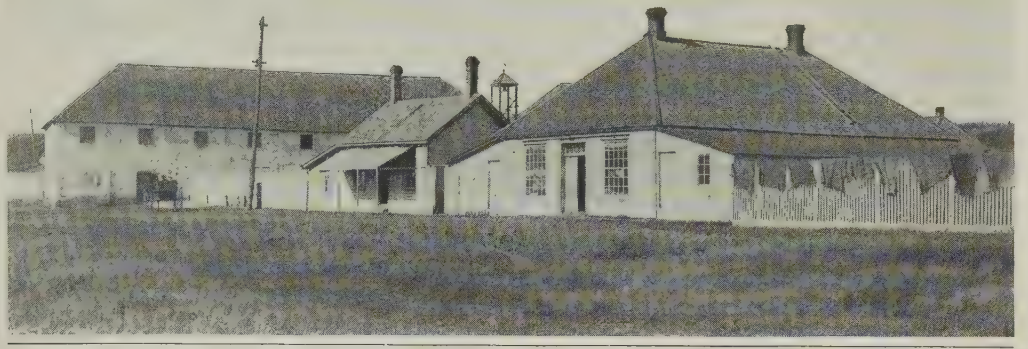
when the Nor-Westers began invading the Hudson's Bay domain it was Scotchmen *versus* Englishmen, a blood feud of brothers, with half-breeds and Indians and ammunition and liquor as tools.

This is one of the darkest and saddest pages of the adventurers' history. The guerilla fight waged from Athabasca to the Ottawa and lasted from 1789 to 1820, when the ruinous struggle forced the two companies to amalgamate into one—the "Hudson's Bay." It was after the union of the two companies that the Hudson's Bay began the expansion of its transmontane empire under McLoughlin of Oregon. Up to Alaska the company's little ships yearly went to exchange beef and wheat and mutton with the Russians for sea otter. If Sir George Simpson's advice had been followed, the company would have bought Alaska from the Russians. Down to the Spanish presidio of San Francisco, McLoughlin's son-in-law, Glen Rae, went to buy beef and hides and wheat; and if Glen Rae's plans had not miscarried in a love affair with a Spanish belle the company would have made a bid for California. When the Oregon settlers began to pour overland, starving, naked, and roofless, McLoughlin befriended them, and by so doing lost his position with the company; but not before his pack trains under Ross and Ogden and Tom McKay had traversed every mountain pass down to modern Utah and north as far as the Athabasca.

McLoughlin will probably always stand as the most worthy type of governor the company ever had. He had come to the *Pays d'en Haut* as a young man from the medical college in Quebec City—tradition says in a hurry to escape reprimand for having knocked a British officer off the pavement. He had married the widow of



DR. JOHN McLOUGHLIN (1784-1857)
Scotch-Canadian fur trader, explorer, and executive of the company, with headquarters at Fort Vancouver, Oregon. After his resignation from office, he became an American citizen. He is called the "Father of Oregon"



FORT EDMONTON, ALBERTA ✣ ✣

First established in 1778, it became the center of a vast fur domain and the forerunner of the city of Edmonton, capital of the province. Ox and pony carts left the gates of the fort yearly for the thousand-mile journey to Fort Garry, and returned loaded with merchandise

Tom McKay—who perished on Astor's ship—a splendid woman of native blood. He had climbed steadily up from clerk to chief trader and then to governor of Oregon. He stood over six feet tall, and was lithe as an Indian and straight as an arrow. In his youth he was very swarthy, but the cares of his empire whitened his long hair like fleece. He was careful of his person and his dress, usually carrying a gold-headed cane and wearing a high white choker, and a silk-lined cape over his black suit.

The officers of the company earned what would be $7,000 a year of modern money. The apprenticeship began at $100 a year; and there was no royal road to climb. Only doughty daring, brawn, and brain brought a man to the top. There was a formal distance maintained between officers and men. The governor's word was the law of a czar; and on the whole that law was just; for only justice enforced by fearlessness kept the Indian tribes friendly with the white men, who were as one to ten thousand.

The rule was that of a beneficent despotism. That type of rule is, of course, past. Where stood the Hudson's Bay forts, to-day tower the company's departmental stores, and where wandered its fur brigades are to-day cities and farm empires; but north of the wheat line Lords of the North still hold sway.

I recall when reading the minutes of the company from 1668, a year before it was chartered, in Hudson's Bay House, Lime Street, London—dim old records written with a goose quill in fading ink, and the reports of their sea captains and land couriers written often on beaver parchment from day to day as these old adventurers threaded the ice packs of Hudson Straits, or paddled in the canoe brigades up the Saskatchewan—that I said to myself: "Here is a record unparalleled in human history—a handful of whites, seldom more than two thousand up to 1821, literally conquering a continent, and

WINNIPEG FIFTY YEARS AGO
An emigrant train arriving in the embryo capital

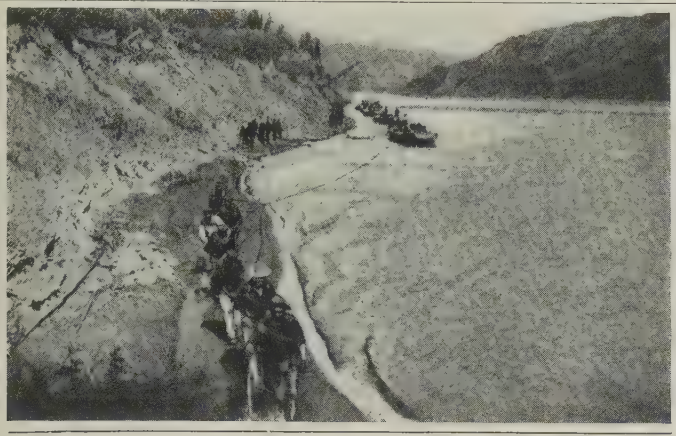
conquering it not for the sake of dominion, but for the lure of the beaver's pelt." There were the fights with France up on Hudson Bay, behind eighteen-foot walls of solid stone, from 1671 down to the fall of Quebec in 1759. Then followed more sanguinary struggles: guerilla warfare, trader against trader, sometimes rum the weapon, sometimes poison, always bayonet and old flintlock in continuous use—against the American fur trader, who came up from St. Louis to the mountains; or the Astor men, who came around the Horn and overland up the Missouri to dominate the Pacific; of the Scotch fur traders of Montreal, who penetrated the fur company of the *Pays d'en Haut* from 1759 to 1821; and always the old company—bent but not broken, battered but not disabled, defeated but never licked—came up and back, scarred but resourceful, to dominate the fur country. What the adventurers could not defeat, they amalgamated. When they foresaw, as in California and Oregon, that the British Government would not sustain their claim to dominion, they cleaned out the fur before the coming of gold stampede, overland settlers, and new estates.

When the monopoly of the charter was annulled and the domain began to be carved up into provinces and states from 1871 down to the present era, the glory of the Lords of the North seemed to have passed forever.

BLOCKHOUSE, OLD HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY POST
Sault Ste. Marie, at the junction of Lake Huron with Lake Superior, now American territory

Its days of fighting rivals were over. Except in the remote northern fringe of the Arctic Zone, its fur days were over; and even here it was threatened by free traders descending like locusts, with poison bait for traps, and long-range silent guns. It looked as if, soon, there would be no great fur domain at all.

But the fur domain did not pass. Nature has pro-



"TRACKING" ON THE ATHABASCA RIVER
Fur cargoes are towed up-stream in stout barges

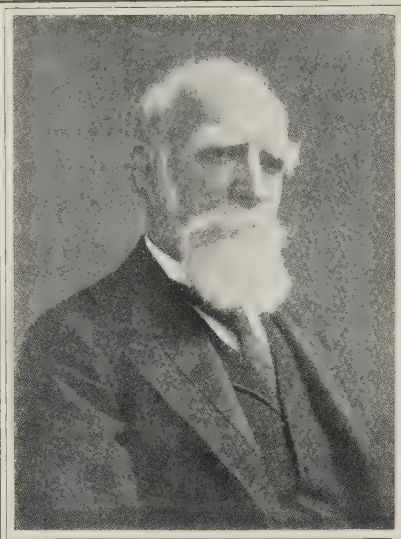
vided a perpetual fur domain, an area roughly the size of the northern half of Europe and Arctic Russia; and into this area the irresponsible free-lance trapper and trader can never go without far greater danger to himself than to the extermination of fur-bearing life, only a huge company with vast and varied resources could survive—and vast and varied indeed are the resources of the Lords of the North.

And, now, what are the conditions of fur to-day?

Styles in furs are as quick-changing and unexplainable as styles in hats and boots and hair cuts. Like the wind, they come when they list and they go when they list, and no power can say them nay. To-day, white fox like an aureole round a young girl's face is the vogue. To-morrow, silver fox, the badge of wealth, soft as the sheen of black silk, glittering as hairs of pure silver, peculiarly beautiful on middle-aged folks, softening any line of the face, becomes the rage. Or the motor craze gets us in its grip, and anyone with a thousand dollars to burn in gasoline wants a coon coat, or a bear rug, or a wolf wrap, or an otter coat, or a beaver cape to keep warm in coldest winds and withstand weather and rough usage. Then there are the seasons when hats and evening dresses and evening slippers are trimmed with mink and marten and ermine. Few of these crazes, except the utility craze for motor coats, outlast six months. We had a perfect epidemic of summer fox furs in 1919 and 1920 in our hot, summer climate, because millions returning from the war had seen furs worn in Europe in the summer, where sea breezes and cool nights created the necessity.

HUDSON'S BAY MEN
At Fort Norman on the Mackenzie River. The picture shows present-day conditions of travel in the far north

Now follow the migra-



THE LATE RIGHT HONORABLE DONALD ALEXANDER SMITH

First Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal. Between the years 1889 and 1914 he was governor of the Hudson's Bay Company

tions of a Hudson's Bay cargo of furs. The fox and the beaver and mink and marten are taken in the north in midwinter, when the fur is at its best from excessive snow, which crisps and curls and gives life to the hair. It is August of the next summer before those furs reach even western rail points from canoe and dog brigades of the north. It is December before the furs first out reach London and are sorted ready for sale. It is March of the next year before the furs last out from the farthest north points, and usually the best quality, reach London and are sorted ready for sale. When the fox passes through New York for London, fox is at the zenith of its craze—$40 to $140 for white and cross fox, and as high as $1,200 for silver. The furs go into London for March sale. Meanwhile, the summer fur craze has subsided in America; and the next winter craze is Persian lamb, or leopard, or coon. Fox falls in March with a fearful slump from $140 to $20 and $30, and silver fox to $200. The company in London must take the loss, or buy in its own furs, or take them off the market and store for five or six years till the craze comes round again. I could tell case after case where such delay in sales caused losses to London companies of from $200,000 to $500,000 on a single lot of beaver, or fox, or muskrat—which has a great vogue to-day as Hudson seal.

So it was inevitable, without considering the effect of the World War, that the day would come when America would be the biggest buyer of furs, when sales, dyeing, and manufacturing would be transferred to American points.

Sales, dye processes, and manufacturing are in America to stay; the gentleman adventurers are still doing business at the old stand; in 1922 the fur catch was the most plentiful and of the highest quality known for a quarter of a century; and prices are back to the normal, with good profits for all trappers. High prices are a curse to the trade. They stop the public buying and deplete the best furs. Low prices

ANOTHER LINK IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF PRECIOUS PELTS

A modern steamer with a cargo of furs, on the Athabasca River

© K. V. Co.

HOMEWARD BOUND

After a long winter in the trackless wilds of Canada. The trapper and his dog team returning to the base. No horse could find his way here, and the dogs make excellent companions for a man on a hunting trip lasting for months

© K. V. Co.

JOURNEY'S END

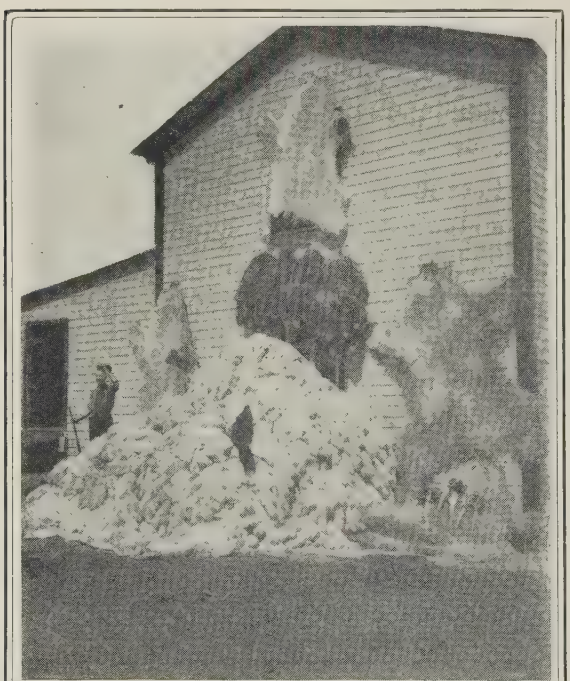
Arctic fur trains arriving in Canada after a successful season. Furs in their raw stage valued at approximately $100,000. The cargo represents in many cases days and nights spent in the wilds, where lives were risked for the pelts which will add to woman's beauty

are equally a curse to the trade. They cripple the best dyeing and manufacturing processes, which are necessarily high, offer no incentive to the hunter, who can live on his own kill and in his own clothes, and let the predatory animals multiply to a point that destroys the finer furs. In 1921-22, wolves and bears were so plentiful in the north they were a menace to other game life; and in the same year beaver were so plentiful that they were flooding farm lands in the north.

A BLUE FOX

On the Arctic farm where it was born and raised with a numerous company of brothers and sisters. A blue fox pelt is worth from $200 to $400

Muskrat, like rabbit, when too prolific in their burrows, become so infected with intestinal parasites and mange that they die in millions and migrate so far afield that animals dependent on them for food—such as the wolverine, the timber wolf, the lynx—become so poor in fur they are not worth taking and become a menace to themselves and all creatures which are their prey, like the baby caribou and baby deer. In fact, the scarcity of baby caribou in 1922 is directly traceable to the overrun of wolves. Personally, if I were a baby caribou or a fawn, I'd prefer the quick shot of a long-range repeater to being eaten alive by wolves. In 1920 I could buy baby caribou for blankets. In 1922 I could not buy one, so terrific had been the slaughter of caribou life by the hungry wolves of the north.



A HARVEST OF FUR

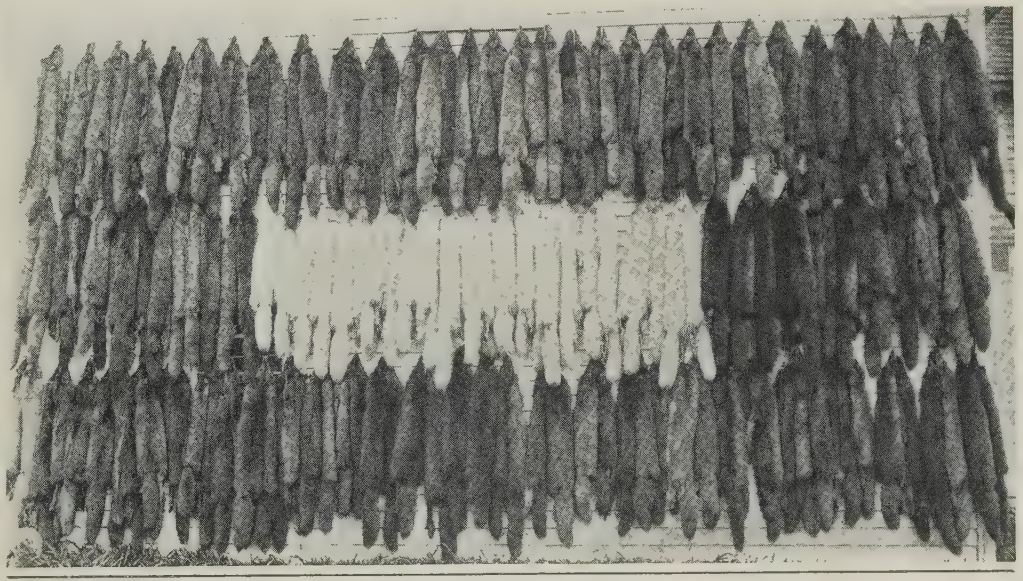
Bear, silver fox, and white fox brought in by Indian trappers

The whole subject of fur life is so intricate it is its own balance wheel. In a few seasons the overproduction of wolves and rabbits will bring the cycle of mange, when the wolves will die off from starvation, or eat their

young; and then the little fellows—otter, muskrat, mink, marten, fisher, or pekan, the most beautiful of fur—will come back in plenty at lower prices.

It does not need telling here that the old company discourages the use of poison bait, for poison spoils the fur; discourages the use of traps in which the animal is not killed within a short time, for the trapped fur is fevered and sheds; discourages the taking of furs in any weather but midwinter, for fur so taken is always inferior and does not pay the cost; and discourages the killing of females with young for anything but Indian food, for that means the lessening of the next year's supply. Nor does it need telling that the rare furs will all soon be "farmed" like the silver fox; for the careful feeding, the protection from injury, and the painless death always yield a finer fur.

The kindest people to animals I have ever known are the true old-time traders and trappers; and I have known not a few who almost paid with their lives for pet wolves and bears brought up on the bottle. A bear or a wolf is a playful comrade till he comes to the mating age. Then the least said about his morals, or his manners, or his code of honor, the better for our opinion of him. He is a beast of prey, who will rip his mate open and eat her unborn young if crossed in his curious moods. It is one of the sphinx tragedies of the thing called "life" that cannot be explained to-day. I have known of old ganders who mothered their orphan flock and, as Jack Miner relates, defended the common hen that brought the orphan brood up; and I have known of bears and wolves that loved their dog chums in puppy and cubby days until adolescence, when there was another story; and it isn't a story for copy-book platitudes. It is a ruthless demon story of cruelty and sudden treachery. I have also known of ladies who pointed in reproach at my collection of



A RICH TOLL OF BLUE AND WHITE FOX SKINS

The white fox is found in the extreme north. Its fur is perfectly white in the winter only

furs, which I prefer to jewels, who had never heard of what seals do to their mates and young; and who, themselves, wore silk, every thread of which represented a dormant life boiled to death. Man's death to the fur bearer is—death. No denying that; but it is a merciful death compared to the animal's death from its own kind. Fur farming will change the cruel features, and is applying euthanasia—or easy death—to that end every day; and it may be a kink in my nature, but I can always wear a fur without a qualm, when I cannot bear even to look on the feathers of a songbird in hair or hat. One is a necessity. The other is a cruel luxury.

Formerly, the Hudson's Bay Company gathered its furs to its warerooms in London and, twice a year, sold these skins by public auction; hither flocked all the buyers of raw furs in the world. Until the 1800's, the auctions were held by "light of candle." That is, the sorted lots of each graded fur were put up. Then a candle was lighted, needles stuck in its stem, and the bids received till the candle guttered out. The last highest bidder got the furs. Of late years, the sales have been held in great exchanges and the bids received by the rap of the auctioneer's gavel.

A SUMPTUOUS DISPLAY OF SILVER FOX

A genuine silver fox skin, one of the most costly pelts in the world of fur, is remarkable for its softness, sheen, and rare blending of black, gray, and white

OLD FRANCE IN CANADA

SITES OF HISTORIC INTEREST THAT GREET THE VISITOR'S EYE IN QUEBEC, MONTREAL AND SAINT ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ. PHOTOGRAPHS AND TEXT BY SHERRIL SCHELL

OLD STREET IN THE LOWER TOWN—QUEBEC

Quebec consists of an Upper Town, perched on the top of a rocky bluff, rising almost vertically on both sides to a height of 200–350 feet above the St. Lawrence River; and a Lower Town, lying on the narrow strips of level land fringing the river banks. The quaintest part of Quebec is the Lower Town. It is a maze of long, irregular streets that carry one back to the towns of Old France. It was in this quarter of the city, at barricades erected by the British, that some of the heaviest fighting occurred during Montgomery's and Arnold's night attack in 1775. Up on the heights may be seen the picturesque Hotel Chateau Frontenac, which was built in 1893 on the site, approximately, of the old French Fort St. Louis, erected by Champlain in 1620

BREAKNECK STAIRS—QUEBEC

To visit the Lower Town of Quebec, one usually descends by the iron stairway which replaces the Old Breakneck Stairs and leads to what is the oddest and busiest part of the riverside district. The original steps, built over two centuries ago, were for many years an interesting landmark. Covered with ice in the winter, they often proved dangerous to those who ventured up or down. Within a recent period they have had to yield to the requirements of local traffic and have been replaced by a broad and more commodious iron stairway, at the foot of which there is an electric elevator that takes the visitor up over the face of the cliff and lands him on Dufferin Terrace, near the Chateau Frontenac

MONTCALM'S HEADQUARTERS—QUEBEC

This picturesque gabled house is one of the oldest in Quebec. Tradition has it that the headquarters of Montcalm were removed to this house from the Chateau de St. Louis on account of the latter being rendered untenable by the fire from the Levis Batteries. It is also believed that after the battle between Montcalm and Wolfe (1759) the articles of surrender of the City of Quebec were signed in this house. "To what base uses we may return!" The historic old house is now a barber-shop

SITE OF THE CHIEN D'OR (THE GOLDEN DOG)—QUEBEC

The new Postoffice occupies the site of the old Chien d'Or building, and a stone from the ancient edifice, bearing the carved and gilded dog has been set into the front wall over the main portico. The story goes that the house belonged to a rich merchant named Philibert who had incurred the enmity of the brutal Intendant Bigot, resident Governor in the time of Louis XIV. Philibert was afterwards killed by an officer quartered in the Chien d'Or by Bigot, but was revenged by his son, who slew the Intendant many years later. The story of it is told in Kirby's historical novel, "The Golden Dog"

ENTRANCE TO THE SEMINARY—QUEBEC

The Seminary of Quebec was founded in 1663 by François de Montmorency Laval, first Bishop of Quebec, and the picturesque buildings composing it date from 1666 to 1880. It is divided into Le Grand Seminaire for the education of priests and Le Petit Seminaire, for the general education of boys. The American officers taken prisoner in the siege of 1775 were confined in Le Petit Seminaire. Bishop Laval is buried in the Seminary Chapel, which is visited by thousands of devout Roman Catholics every year

COURTYARD OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY—QUEBEC

There is an Old World atmosphere about Laval University fascinating to the tourist. The gardens, the old trees, and the black-robed priests who walk back and forth on the balconies are reminiscent of the Eighteenth Century. In 1852 the Seminary founded the University of Laval, which received a royal charter the same year and one from Pope Pius IX in 1876. It possesses Faculties of Arts, Theology, Law and Medicine. The University is attended by about 1,500 students. The Picture Gallery of the University is probably the most important in Canada. It contains works by Van Dyck, Teniers the Younger, Tintoretto, Salvator Rosa, Boucher, Domenichino and Poussin. The Library with over 200,000 volumes is very rich in works relating to Canada

PARLIAMENT BUILDING—QUEBEC

The Parliament Building is an imposing French Renaissance edifice in grey stone erected in 1878–92. The sculpture of the facade is the work of the native sculptor, Herbert, examples of whose art are to be found throughout the Province. The interior of Parliament Building is handsomely fitted up with wooden paneling on the staircase, bearing the coats of arms of distinguished French Canadian families. Speeches in Parliament may be made either in French or in English. The provincial government is in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life and a Legislative Assembly of 87 members elected for five years; 24 senators and 65 members of the House of Commons represent the province in the Dominion Parliament

CARDINAL'S PALACE—QUEBEC

The Palace of the first Canadian Cardinal, His Eminence, Cardinal Taschereau and Monseigneur Begin of Quebec. It is a large and handsome cut stone building containing some splendid apartments. The most striking is the throne-room, all the furniture and hangings of which are cardinal red. The reception room is richly furnished and filled with busts, statues and portraits given by the different Popes to the Cardinals

OLD GATEWAY IN QUEBEC

There are many enchanting doorways and old gates in Quebec. One can wander for days through the streets of the historic town and find countless bits such as this which seem to have no place in the hurly-burly of our modern world. This is the old gateway of the Angelican Cathedral, erected in 1804. It contains communion plate given by George III, the colors of the famous 69th Regiment and mural memorials to Bishop Mountain, first incumbent of the See. The Duke of Richmond, Governor of Canada, is buried below the altar

URSULINE NUNNERY—QUEBEC

The Ursuline Nunnery was founded in 1639 by Madame de la Peltrie and Marie de l'Incarnation, the Saint Teresa of the New World. The chapel contains paintings by Phillipe de Champaigne, Restout, Prudhomme and other eminent French artists. Montcalm is buried here in a grave made by a shell which burst in the chapel during the bombardment of 1759. His skull is preserved under glass. The shrines contain bones from the Roman catacombs. Before the statue of the Virgin burns a votive lamp which has not been extinguished since it was given by Madeleine de Repentigny in 1717. William Dean Howells wrote his delightful novel, "A Chance Acquaintance," in rooms that overlook the garden of the Nunnery

BONSECOURS MARKET—MONTREAL

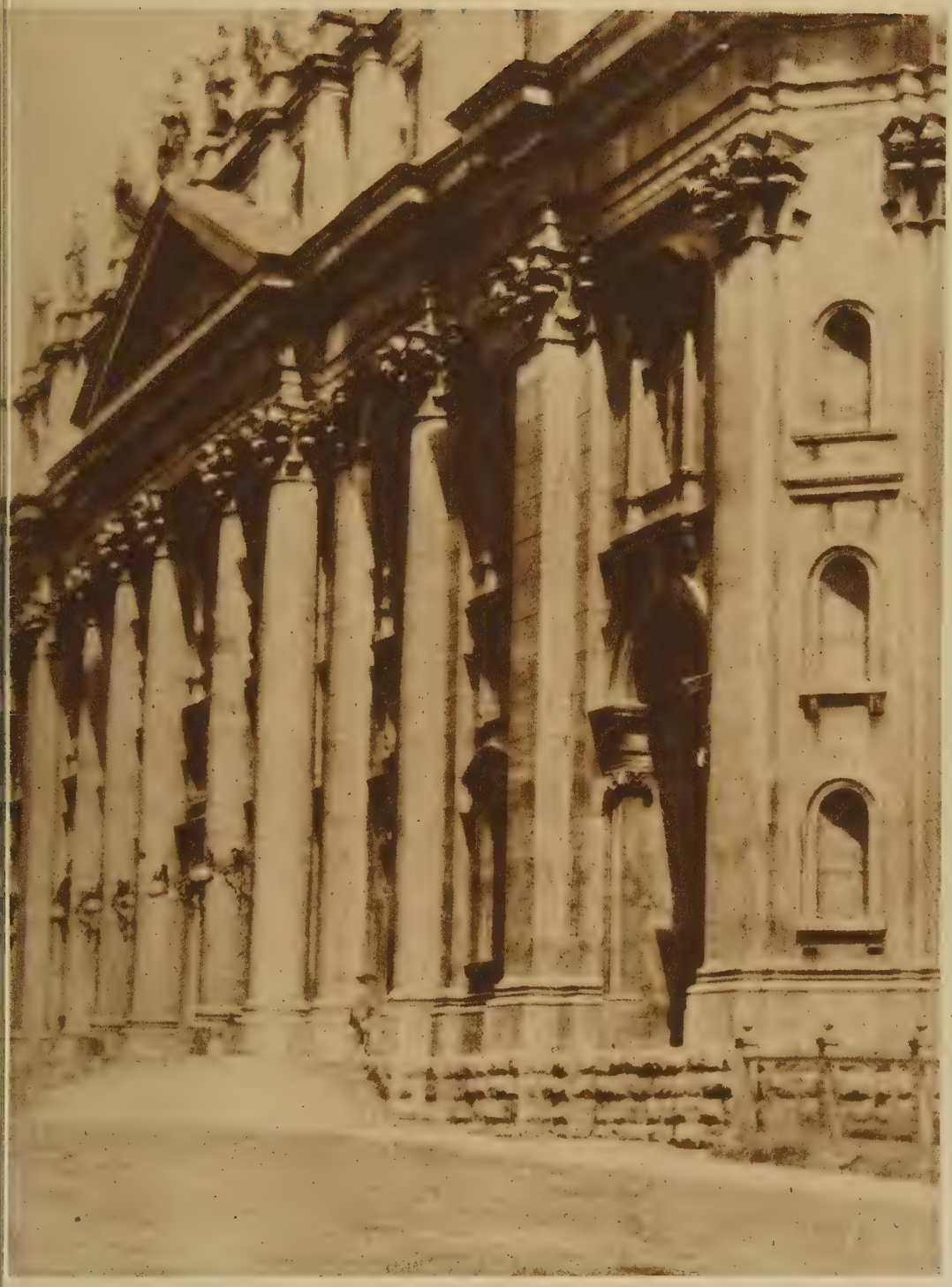
Always a picturesque scene especially on Tuesdays and Fridays when the "habitants" (ab-bee-tahngs) offer their farm produce for sale and exchange it for clothing, rosaries and trinkets of various kinds. With the dawning day the old square of Bonsecours (pronounced bohng-seckoor) is alive with the rumble of cart wheels and the clamor of trade. The crafts of the habitants are in great demand by tourists, especially the cloth and the woven blankets which are made in a great variety of design and color

BONSECOURS CHURCH—EARLY MORNING—MONTREAL

A quaint old church adjoining the Market. Here the habitants come to pray before they start on the day's trafficking. It was founded by Sister Marguerite Bourgeois in 1657 and dates in its present form from 1771. Inside suspended from the ceiling are several votive offerings in the form of ships. Bonsecours Church was saved from sale some years ago by Protestant agitation in order to preserve one of the most picturesque and historically interesting spots in the city

CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY—MONTREAL

One of the most interesting historical buildings in North America. It was erected about 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal. Later under the name of India House it became the headquarters of the fur trade in Canada. It was the official residence of the British Governors from 1724 to 1837, and in 1775-1776 it was the headquarters of the American Continental Army. It is now used as a civic museum and contains many interesting old French-Canadian relics



CATHEDRAL OF SAINT JAMES—MONTREAL

The Cathedral of St. James in Montreal, founded in 1870 but only recently completed, is a reproduction on a reduced scale of St. Peter's in Rome. The portico with its huge Corinthian pillars is an effective feature. Over the facade is a row of colossal bronze statues of the Saints. The dome is 251 feet high and 80 feet in diameter and is surrounded by a cross 18 feet high. The interior is most imposing and presents a remarkable sight on certain feast days when it is crowded with habitants who come hither from hundreds of miles around

CHURCH OF ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ

Said to have been founded by Breton mariners towards the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, it is the most famous place of pilgrimage in North America. It vies with the church of Our Lady of Guadelupe as the Lourdes of America. The present church was opened in 1876 and created a Basilica by Pope Leo XIII in 1887. In the year 1922 it was visited by a conflagration which destroyed the interior, leaving only the outer shell which is shown in the picture. The edifice is now in course of being rebuilt

PRAYING ANGEL, ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ

An angel that surmounts the iron fence enclosing the great open space in front of the Church of St. Anne de Beaupré. Millions of pilgrims from far and wide have passed through this doorway to view the relics of St. Anne exhibited inside. They come to see a fragment of a finger bone of the Saint procured by Bishop Laval, a part of the Saint's wrist, sent by Leo XIII, and a portion of the rock from the grotto in which St. Anne gave birth to the Virgin. On each side of the entrance were large pyramids of crutches, canes and splints left by former owners as mute testimony of the Saint's intercession in their behalf

TREE PLANTED BY EDWARD THE SEVENTH—QUEBEC

Quebec is full of charming old gardens, many of them hidden by massive stone walls and iron gates. Some are laid out in the formal style of the Eighteenth Century, while others are allowed to run riot. Visitors are always surprised at the profusion of blooms to be seen on every side in Quebec. The first priests who came over from Old France brought with them seeds and vines which they planted throughout the Province. Here we have a glimpse of a tree, venerated by the English population of Quebec. It was planted by Edward VII in 1860 when he visited Canada and the United States as Prince of Wales. It stands in the courtyard of the Seminaire and is tenderly cared for by the priests

PHOTOGRAPHING WILD ANIMALS

In the South of Africa

BY E. M. NEWMAN, Travel-lecturer

EDITORIAL: *Thousands have seen the thrilling moving pictures of wild animals that have been exhibited by Mr. Newman and others during the past half-year. Mr. Newman tells us here how the "trick is worked" and how the savage beasts are caught off their guard, at close range.*

ONE OF THE "BLINDS" BY THE WATER HOLE

Our blinds, which concealed our cameras, were bamboo huts covered with leaves and ferns

Making motion pictures of wild animals in their native haunts is a big undertaking and a difficult task. Wild beasts possess three specially acute senses: sight, hearing, and smell—and these three senses have to be reckoned with.

In 1908 I was in Africa at the time when Colonel Roosevelt was on his famous hunting trip. I tried hard to obtain good motion pictures of animals, and I passed many a weary hour creeping through the grass and brush trying to get near enough to make a picture. At times I succeeded in approaching within a short distance, but at the first turn of the handle of my motion picture camera, the animals heard and ran away.

I felt convinced then that good motion pictures of animals taken in the jungles would not be possible unless a noiseless camera were invented. This my photographer succeeded in accomplishing. Thus we had overcome one of our obstacles. Next we had the important sense of sight to contend with. No one, of course, can make motion pictures of wild beasts if they are able to see the photographer. To overcome this we built blinds in the form of small huts, constructed of bamboo and covered with leaves. These were placed near water holes where various animals came to drink.

Then arose the third obstacle, that of circumventing the animals' keen sense of smell. Wild beasts are naturally shrewd, possessing remarkable instinct when danger threatens. The moment a blind is built they know that the structure is strange or unusual, and at once become suspicious. For days they remain away from the water hole, watching intently from a distance to discover whether or not there is any sign of life evident in or around the new structure. Only when they are convinced that no one is there, and think they are safe, do they approach.

After days of patient waiting, with everything favorable for photography (the animals within close range, unable to see or hear us, and we all ready to grind), there would be a change in the direction of the wind, the animals would scent us, and it would be "all off." This taught us that we had to overcome the third obstacle, otherwise our efforts might end in failure.

So a second blind was built directly across the water hole from the first, and a crude tunnel dug, which connected one blind with the other. If then the wind blew from us toward the animals, all we had to do was to crawl through the tunnel to the opposite side, where we were safely hidden with a noiseless camera, and in no danger of being discovered through the animals' sense of smell.

With all these precautions, marked

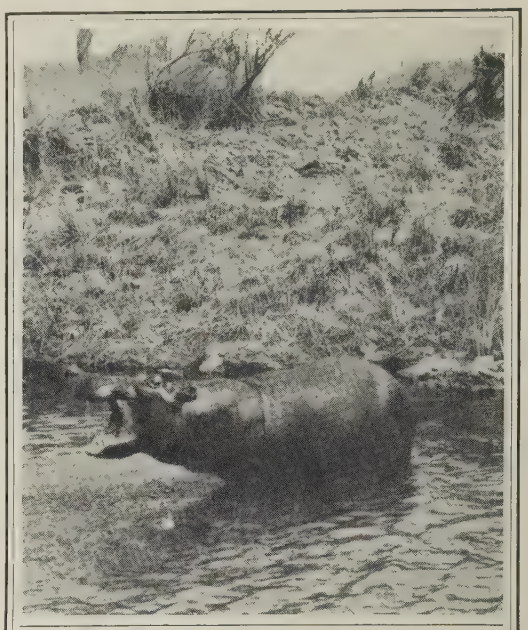
BABOONS AT THE WATER HOLE

The water hole is in the front center of the low sandy stretch, and the tails of two baboons may be seen as they bend down to drink

success could not be hoped for unless the habitat of the various animals was located. Obviously, no one could expect to go to the jungles of Africa and find all varieties of wild beasts living in any particular place. This meant traveling many hundreds of miles by *safari*, or, as we call it, by "caravan," walking through the heart of the continent, invading swamps, climbing mountains, and crossing numerous valleys and streams.

There are other things with which the photographer must contend, such as the tall grass which frequently envelops an elephant and hides him from view of the lens. One of the hardest of all jobs is to make motion pictures of the cat family. Lions and leopards stalk their prey at night and are rarely, if ever, seen during the day. This makes photography exceedingly difficult, almost impossible, for the beasts cannot easily be lured from their hiding places while there is sufficient light for a motion picture. And then, a wild beast is no more natural when scared out with a gun than a human being would be under the same conditions. So, real pictures require endless patience, all the precautions I have outlined, and a noiseless camera fully equipped with all kinds of telephoto lenses.

I have frequently been asked whether there was not considerable danger in photographing wild animals in their jungle homes. Generally speaking, any beast will, during the daylight hours, run away if given a chance. Even a whole herd will turn tail and run. Run them down and they will fight as long as they have the breath of life within them. Self-preservation is a natural law, and one cannot blame an animal for protecting itself by the weapons it possesses.



A HIPPOPOTAMUS IS EASY TO "SNAP"
He is lazy and will stand half in water, stupidly yawning, till you drive him away

The so-called "man-eating" lion is not necessarily a ferocious beast, but usually an old animal, no longer able to pursue the fleet gazelle or zebra, its natural prey. In that state it creeps upon a sleeping human being and with a powerful blow of its paw crushes the head of its victim—afterward carrying him away just as would a cat a mouse.

I have walked many hundreds of miles through the interior of Africa, in sight of thousands of wild animals, and the only weapons I carried were a camera and a lead pencil. Naturally if one were foolish enough to prowl around alone at night in some dense jungle he might be attacked, but in the daytime there is little danger unless one seeks it.

Nature protects certain animals by color organisms that make it difficult to detect them in their natural environs. This seems to me true, however, only to an extent, as, for example, in the Arctic regions, the polar bear and the white fox taking on the color of the snow and ice. In Africa, certain animals, because of color, are difficult to detect,

WILD BEASTS TAKE THEIR TURN IN FEEDING
Here is the remnant of a zebra being devoured by a jackal while a number of carrion birds wait their turn. A lion killed the zebra: when he was gorged, a leopard took his share; then came the jackal; and, at the last, the carrion birds

but the carnivorous beasts hunt only at night, when color makes no difference.

Africa is to-day the only continent where wild beasts still roam in herds. Nowhere else is there an equal variety of animal life, and yet with rapidly encroaching civilization it is but a question of time when the beasts will gradually disappear, unless huge game reserves are established. As on our western plains many buffalo and other animals ranged, and have now practically disappeared, so in Africa the great wild game will go unless rigid game laws are enacted for its protection.

HIS MAJESTY THE LION PHOTOGRAPHED AT SHORT RANGE

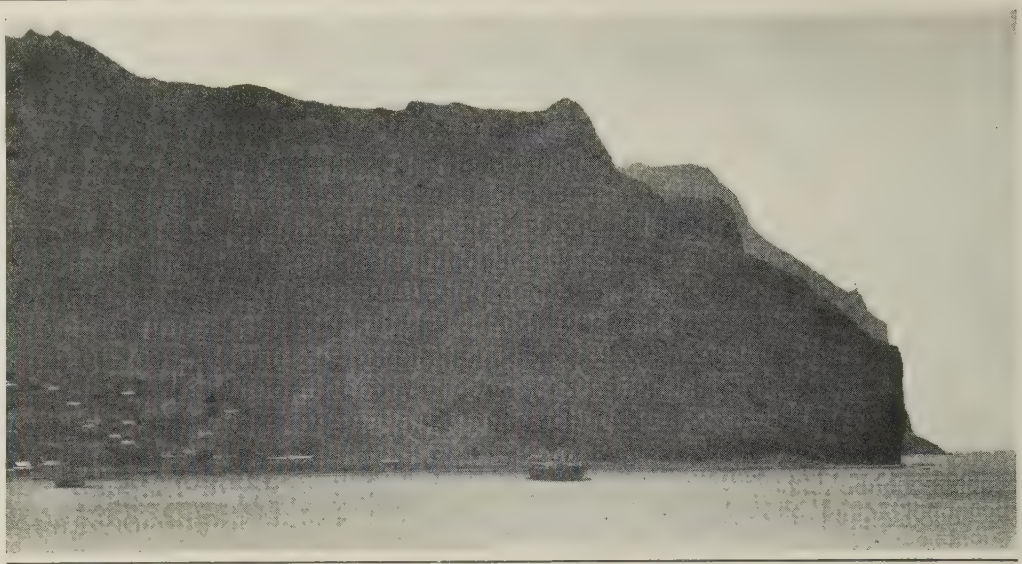
Both the British and Belgian governments have already passed certain game laws, but these must be followed by more extensive legislation, and certain districts must be made park lands where wild animals may propagate. In fourteen years I have seen vast herds that numbered thousands diminish to a few hundreds.

Some of the African beasts are practically unknown in the United States. Nearly all the elephants seen in our zoölogical gardens and in the circus came originally from Asia; few, if any, are of the African variety. In India the elephant has not only been tamed and trained, but for a long time it has been taught to work. I doubt whether any large African elephant could be tamed, much less be made to work. The Asiatic beast has for a long time been in close contact with civilization, but the African animal has been permitted to roam in the wilds, the natives never attempting to train or tame it.

There are certain human instincts which one may observe among animals. The maternal instinct, which in the human family is universally strong, is found also in wild life. A mother with young is always dangerous and should be avoided if possible. If there is fear of an attack, it is by an infuriated mother, who, believing her offspring to be in danger, defends it by charging anyone who attempts to approach too near.

If one wants to visit the haunts of wild beasts and hunt them only with a camera, he will find that, while there are certain elements of danger, he has only to be careful and unthreatening in his attitude toward the animals to eliminate many of the blood-curdling thrills of horror associated in most folks' minds with life in the jungle.

A GREAT HERD OF AFRICAN ELEPHANTS PASS BEFORE THE CAMERA



CUMBERLAND BAY ✣ ✣ JUAN FERNANDEZ ISLAND — This bleak, mountainous isle, far out in the South Pacific, has for hundreds of years been the scene of dark deeds and lonely adventure

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND ✣ ✣ ✣

A visit to Juan Fernandez, where Alexander Selkirk was in exile for over four years ✣ ✣ ✣

BY CAPT. ARMITAGE McCANN

From the warmth and bright sunshine of Valparaiso, Chile, the ship passes to the open sea outside the bay. The water is smooth, with just enough of a swell to make us realize that we are on "the ocean blue," only it is not so blue as we are in the habit of seeing it; a dull gray mist hangs over all, making the sea of leaden hue.

We are off for that island of romance and history, Juan Fernandez, "Robinson Crusoe's Isle," for centuries a scene of strange adventure.

After a day's voyaging, a tiny speck of land shows on the horizon—our destination. Drawing closer we distinguish El Yunque (The Anvil), Selkirk's Lookout, the signal station, and Cumberland Bay with a village on the shore. Gradually the ship creeps in. A raft appears manned by two uncouth-looking men. One is dressed in skins and has long unkempt hair and a beard, the other is a black man, almost nude. The gangway is lowered, they drop their sail and come aboard bringing a kid, a parrot, and a basket of fruit—emblems of hospitality. So they bid us welcome—this present-day Crusoe and his man Friday. Natives in whaleboats surround the gangway and, after a few formalities, we set foot on the lofty island of Juan Fernandez.

Juan Fernandez, also called *Mas à Tierra*, meaning nearer the mainland, or, colloquially, Robinson Crusoe's Island, lies almost due west of Valparaiso. It has two small neighbors to the southeast and west. Juan Fernandez is about twelve miles long by four miles wide. El Yunque, the highest point, has an altitude of 3,000 feet and is wooded nearly to the top. Selkirk's Lookout, the next highest point, is 1,800 feet.

These islands are now Chilean possessions, governed by an intendant. The island, discovered by the Spaniard, Juan Fernandez, in 1583, was first settled in Fernandez' time, and was a favorite port of call with the English men-o'-war and privateers sailing on the South American coast during the wars with Spain and France. Later it became a haunt of famous pirates and corsairs, Sharp, Davis, Strong, Dampier, and others. Captain Davis of the *Bachelor's Delight* touched here in 1686-1687, and, at their own request, left behind nine of his crew. These mariners are said to have been the first to plant Indian corn on the island and cultivate the wild vegetables. They lived here for many months until taken off by another ship.

It was here that Alexander Selkirk went into exile and lived the strange story that inspired Defoe to write "Robinson Crusoe." Selkirk was sailing master of the vessel *Cinque*

Ports, but he could not agree with the commander, Captain Stradling, so was voluntarily landed here in 1704, and for four years and four months lived in complete solitude. Daily he climbed to his lookout on the remote little island, lost in a waste of waters. On this same hill is a large cave in which Crusoe sometimes lived, also a tablet placed to his memory. He was finally taken off by a privateer in 1709.

Defoe most likely constructed Crusoe's Man Friday from accounts of "Poor Will," a Mosquito Indian, who evidently was a very ingenious man, as he could make fire by striking the flint of his gun against the barrel, and with it heated iron and made fishhooks, lances, harpoons, and the like.

It is related that Daniel Defoe used to meet Alexander Selkirk at the Red Lion Inn, in Bristol, England. Clad in goatskins, the sailor used to recount wondrous tales of his exploits and hardships. Defoe placed his hero on an island off the Orinoco, in Venezuela, because he knew that location better, but Juan Fernandez was the actual scene of Selkirk's experience.

Schooners and a small steam vessel from the mainland visit the island regularly. The main industry of the island is the canning and shipping of crawfish. There are now some two hundred people living on the shore, all engaged in the fisheries and canneries.

SELKIRK'S LOOKOUT

With "Robinson Crusoe's Cave" in the foreground, and the Selkirk memorial tablet just above it

The islanders have mixed Indian and Spanish blood. They are dark of complexion, but not black; they have a good physique, and are very intelligent. Up to quite recently they got along without any laws, just agreeing among themselves what was for their best interest. They live in neat cottages surrounded by gardens. There are plenty of goats on the island, both wild and domesticated, a few cattle and many horses, most of them half wild, and all able to climb the rocky hillsides like goats.

TOURISTS AND ISLANDERS

Photographed before one of the canneries that furnish employment for the natives. Selkirk's conical peak rises high above the roof, to the left

Visitors arriving on ships from Chile sometimes ascend the conical hill called Selkirk's Lookout, and have picnics outside Robinson Crusoe's cave, making use of his cave kitchen to boil the coffee. The marks of the fire he used to make inside the cave in wet weather are still there, with a hole in the roof to let the smoke out.

SWEDEN *in* ART, LITERATURE, *and* SCIENCE

By VICTOR OSCAR FREEBURG

Gothenburg, Sweden, celebrates its three hundredth anniversary with a Jubilee Exposition lasting from May 8th until September 30th, 1923. All Sweden will join with its greatest commercial city in making the exposition a vivid picture of Swedish progress since the Middle Ages.

The Kingdom of Sweden as a political whole dates back 1,200 years, and it is therefore older than any other nation in Europe. Its central territory has been occupied and ruled by Swedes ever since written history began, and archæological remains prove that their racial ancestors lived within the present boundaries at least 5,000 years ago. The Swedes have retained remarkable purity of race, there having been little infusion of blood from foreign sources. Yet they themselves, feeling the lure of exploration and far travel, have been among the great colonizers of the world, and have assimilated easily in contact with kindred races in strange lands.

In 1003, nearly five hundred years before Columbus crossed the Atlantic, a Viking expedition came to our northern shores led by a chieftain of Swedish descent, Thorfin Karlsefni. In time Swedish eyes were again turned westward. An expedition of two ships sailed out from Gothenburg late in 1637, and the following spring founded New Sweden in what is now Delaware. Sweden was thus one of the three nations to found the Thirteen Colonies, the other two being England and Holland. Swedish exploration has continued even to our own times. The first man to sail through the Northeast Passage, i. e., from the Atlantic to the Pacific around the north of Europe and Asia, was A. E. Nordenskiöld, who accomplished in 1878-79 what others had been attempting for more than three hundred years. In 1897 S. A. Andrée stirred the imagination of the world by starting from Spitzbergen for the North Pole in a balloon, and, though he was never after heard from, became the pioneer of polar exploration through the air. Dr. Sven Hedin, foremost living authority on Tibet, in 1906 discovered the enormous chain of mountains which he has named Transhimalaya.

IN DALECARLIA

A Swedish province which still clings to customs and costumes of the olden time

Scientific discovery and invention also reveal a roll of famous Swedish names. We think at once of John Ericsson, the designer of the U. S. S. *Monitor*, a type of vessel which revolutionized naval warfare. Navigation itself was revolutionized by him, for he made the first practical use of the screw propeller, and, besides, designed the first marine engines that could be carried below the water line of a ship. Of his many other inventions one must be mentioned, the fire engine, a most valuable gift to humanity. Ericsson, born and educated in Sweden, became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1848 at the age of forty-five. Another distinguished Swedish scientist was Alfred Nobel, who invented smokeless powder, as well as a dynamite and blasting gelatin, which have been invaluable in construction work. Nobel also established the Nobel Prizes, consisting of five prizes of $40,000 each awarded every year for notable achievement in Literature, Chemistry, Physics, Medicine, and in the cause of Peace.

Chemical progress in general owes much to men of Swedish birth. K. W. Scheele, who died in 1786, discovered oxygen, though credit is generally given to another man. He also discovered glycerin, prussic acid, hydrofluoric acid, arsenic acid, chlorine, manganese, and a great number of other substances. He discovered that the sourness of milk is due to lactic acid. J. Berzelius, who died in 1848, placed the study of chemistry on a new base. He established the atomic theory, was one of the principal founders of

physiological chemistry, and introduced the system of writing chemical formulas which is now in use. Svante Arrhenius, one of the greatest chemists living, founded the theory of modern electrolytic analysis, which is the basis of modern electro-chemistry.

Among the famous physicists of history are the Swedes A. J. Angström and Anders Celsius. Angström was one of the originators of spectrum analysis, who announced the presence of hydrogen in the sun's atmosphere, while Celsius is best known by the thermometer which bears his name.

STOCKHOLM IS CALLED THE VENICE OF THE NORTH
Because of its numerous winding waterways

The Swedish botanist Linnæus (ennobled as Carl von Linné), who died in 1778, is called the "father of modern botany," because it was he who first laid down the principles for defining genera and species. His lectures at Upsala University in Sweden attracted students from all parts of the world, and his published works are more than one hundred and eighty in number.

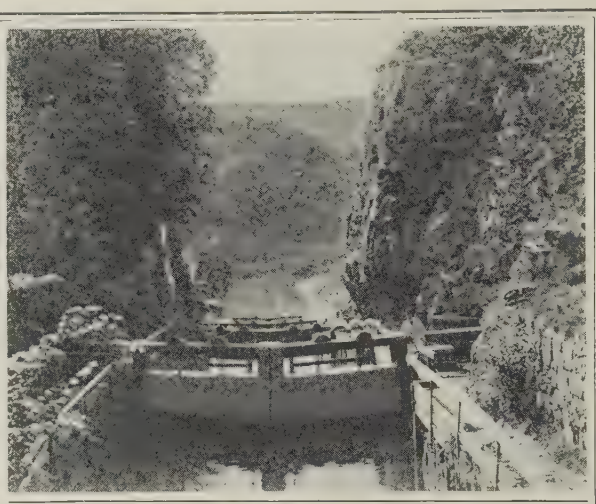
In Sweden, the oldest industrial corporation in the world, the Great Copper Mountain Mining Company, is still in operation after a career of 700 years. Through the output of this company alone, Sweden was able to surpass every other nation in the production of copper during the seventeenth century. In the middle of the eighteenth century, Sweden produced more pig iron than any other country, and the term "Swedish steel" is to-day pronounced of the highest quality by all metal workers, from the humblest blacksmith to the maker of the most delicate scientific instruments. England and France get more lumber from Sweden than from any other source, while one quarter of all mechanical wood pulp in international commerce, and one half of all chemical pulp, is Swedish.

In connection with mining and forest resources, a number of industrial inventions must be mentioned. The best-known article is the Swedish safety match, which was invented in 1844 by C. E. Pasch. The Swedish Match Company owns 50,000 acres of forests from which matchwood is obtained. One of its automatic machines, constructed by a Swede, turns out 40,000 boxes of matches per hour. The steam turbine was invented by Gustaf de Laval, who also invented the first continuously working cream separator. The Swedish Separator Company sells machines to every part of the world where cows are found. The greatest manufactory of ball bearings is Swedish, based on a local invention, and the Swedish state railways are pioneers in the use of roller bearings for cars, these bearings being of local origin. The automatic light buoys and beacons, familiar to all mariners, were invented by Gustaf Dalen, who, by the irony of fate, was made totally blind during one of his early experiments. These lights flash at intervals of a few seconds for months without any care or attention, ceasing work automatically at daybreak and beginning again at twilight. Another Swedish invention, now widely known among experts, is C. E. Johansson's system of precision gauges, by means of which a difference of thickness of only 1-1,000,000 of an inch can be measured.

A CASTLE IN SWEDEN
Reminiscent of centuries gone by

In athletics and physical culture, the Swedes rank high. They won the

Olympic Games in 1912, and in certain events, such as skating, high diving, etc., they nearly always take first place. Medical gymnastics were originated by P. H. Ling, who died in 1839, and the "Swedish exercises," performed as setting-up drills in armies and navies and gymnasiums the world over, trace their origin to Ling.



THE GÖTA CANAL

Was built one hundred years ago. It is one of the links in the chain that connects Stockholm with Gothenburg

In the fine arts, Sweden has many famous names. No other living woman novelist is more widely known than Selma Lagerlöf, author of "Gösta Berling's Saga," "Jerusalem," etc. Anders Zorn's paintings and etchings of famous persons and picturesque national types have ranked him with the masters of all nations. And Carl Larsson's paintings of domestic groups, vivid in color and touched with humor, have now admirers in many lands. Jenny Lind, one of the greatest singers of all times, visited America in 1850-52 and aroused such enthusiasm that her name has been a household word ever since. It was she, indeed, who gave the first great impetus to American interest in music. Christine Nilsson, beginning her American tours twenty years later, carried on the Swedish tradition of distinction, which is now being maintained by Olive Fremstad, Julia Claussen, MarieSundelius, and Sigrid Onegin.

Ellen Key has exerted an international influence through her writings on social problems. Fredrika Bremer's novels were widely read in Europe and America, and when visiting this country she was received by nearly every person of literary or political distinction.

Politically Sweden was a world power during the days of Gustavus Adolphus, the outstanding hero of the Thirty Years' War, and again during the meteoric career of Charles XII. If she now plays a minor rôle, it may at least be said in her favor that she has taken part in no war for more than a hundred years.

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THE STONE OF SCONE

BY DR. J. J. WALSH

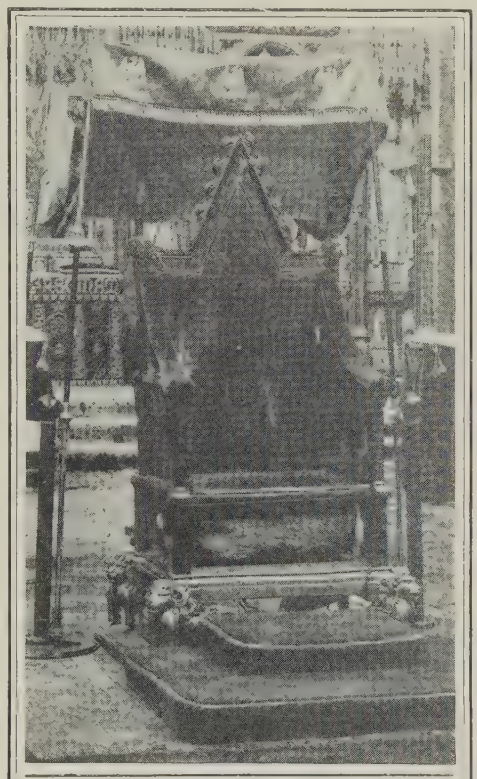
Now that Ireland has won recognition as a separate nation with equal rights with the other commonwealths that compose the British Empire, lovers of the legends of *Innisfail* are wondering whether or not the *Lia Fail*, or "Stone of Destiny," upon which every British king since Edward I has been crowned, may be claimed for Ireland. However, there is difference among the Irish antiquarians themselves as to whether the Stone of Scone under the coronation chair at Westminster Abbey is the true *Lia Fail*—so the Irish claims may not be pressed.

The Scotch say that the Stone of Scone was the pillow of St. Columba, the Irish missionary who carried Christianity to Scotland. At Iona, the island on which he built his monastery, he dreamed of a great Christian Scotland that would be a bulwark against the pagan nations of the north. The stone was removed to Scotland by King Kenneth II, the first ruler of a united Scotland. This monarch made Scone (pronounced *skoon*), in Perthshire, the center of his kingdom. From there it was taken to England by Edward I of England, "Longshanks," who after his return from the Crusades defeated the Scots at Dunbar, and compelled Baliol, whom he himself as arbitrator had seated upon the throne of Scotland, to resign the crown. As symbol of the union of the two countries he carried the old coronation stone to Westminster. According to a Scotch ballad this act brought a Scot to rule over England, for

If the fates go aright, where this stone is found,
The Scots shall monarchs of the realm be crowned.

As the Scotch James VI did not succeed to the throne of England until more than three centuries after the stone was carried to Westminster, the English never allowed the prophecy to disturb them much.

One English tradition says that the stone was Jacob's pillow at Bethel. This would carry its history back to the eighteenth century B. C. Irish tradition makes it still older; it says that the stone was brought to Ireland by Teutonic invaders just after the end of the twentieth century B. C. It was kept at Tara, and the high kings of Ireland crowned on it. They assert, as do the Scotch, that the stone has divining powers, perhaps conferred upon it through the association with Jacob, for it is said to make a creaking noise, applause as it were, whenever a legitimate king is crowned, but is silent when a usurper is enthroned.



THE STONE OF SCONE

Under the seat of the coronation chair at Westminster Abbey is the ancient "Stone of Destiny" which, legend says, used to creak its approval if the king crowned upon it was legitimate. Every king of England from Edward I (reigned 1272-1307) has been crowned in this chair

Fergus, an Irish king of the fifth century, is said to have taken the stone from Tara with him on one of his conquering expeditions into Scotland, in order to assure the permanence of his rule there. This is how the Irish legend explains its presence at Scone before Edward removed it to Westminster.

Many Irish antiquarians, however, insist that the old stone of Tara is still in Ireland and was never removed. The Irish annals are silent on the point. It seems certain that they would have mentioned its removal had it taken place. It is this circumstance that will probably save the situation and prevent any serious effort on the part of Ireland to acquire England's historical relic, which is the center of elaborate ceremonies that mark the crowning of an English king.

THE MOST FAMOUS LIAR IN LITERARY HISTORY

Few that have read the extravagant tales of Munchausen, "the lying baron," know that the original narrator of these classical phantasies was a real person, and that Munchausen was his true name. The term "a Munchausen" has become part of our vocabulary. We use it to describe one who makes up unbelievable accounts of fictitious happenings—one who has an ingenious and too versatile imagination. Story tellers of this sort scarcely expect to be taken seriously, and Karl Friedrich Hieronymus Freiherr (Baron) von Munchausen did not, when he related astounding episodes for the amusement of guests on his estate at Bodenwerder, Hanover, a century and more ago.

For many years after the "Adventures" appeared in book form, the identity of the now world-known baron was undetermined. Some declared that no such man had ever existed. But, later on, the mendacious adventurer was discovered in retirement, and forced to admit reluctantly that his fantastic pictures of a stirring life were the basis of the volume that had made his name renowned wherever books were read.

He himself but vaguely recalled a lawyer named Raspe who had visited at his home and heard him recount experiences that his host avowed had happened to him as a sportsman in Russia and as a soldier in the war against the Turks. A refugee in England and in sore need of money, Raspe undertook to turn an honest penny by issuing a pamphlet of forty-nine pages, entitled, "Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvelous Travels and Campaigns in Russia." Munchausen was born in 1720. Twelve years before his death, in 1797, Raspe brought out the "shilling shocker" which was to establish a new school of "tall" story-writing.

The edition, comprising only five of the chapters included later, was sold out and disappeared from the bookstalls. A second, printed at Oxford in 1786, also sold quickly. Encouraged by unlooked-for success, Raspe, now turned storekeeper in Cornwall, assembled folk tales of Greece, Italy, Spain, Wales, and other countries, and delved among ancient Latin works and romances of the Middle Ages, to supplement the Hanoverian baron's collection of pleasant lies.

The enlarged edition was called "Gulliver Revived; the Singular Travels, Campaigns, Voyages, and Sporting Adventures of Baron Munnikhouson, Commonly Pronounced Munchausen; as he related them over a bottle when surrounded by his friends." A copy of the seventh edition, bearing the subtitle, "The Vice of Lying Properly Exposed," is preserved in the British Museum.

As the annals now stand, they embrace incidents from many sources, contributed by successors to Raspe, the original compiler. The "Surprising Adventures" grew like a snowball. Enterprising booksellers added imaginary narratives from time to time, such as Baron de Tott's romantic memoirs, and, for further material, drew on exciting events like the balloon flights of Montgolfier and Blanchard. Several times the baron was made to visit the Americas. Once he was transported to this side of the Atlantic on the back of a giant eagle, descended at Boston, Hartford, Worcester, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, then flew back to London and landed on St. Paul's cupola.

For years it was believed that Gottfried August Bürger, a German poet, was the author of the Munchausen tales, but his biographer, years later, revealed Raspe as the real author. Translations into many languages, editions illustrated by Doré, Cruikshank, and others, have succeeded the original edition, and the Munchausen stories have become the standard for all subsequent efforts in this field of literature.

Clement King.

Elbert Hubbard — The Roycroft Shops — The Cabin in the Woods

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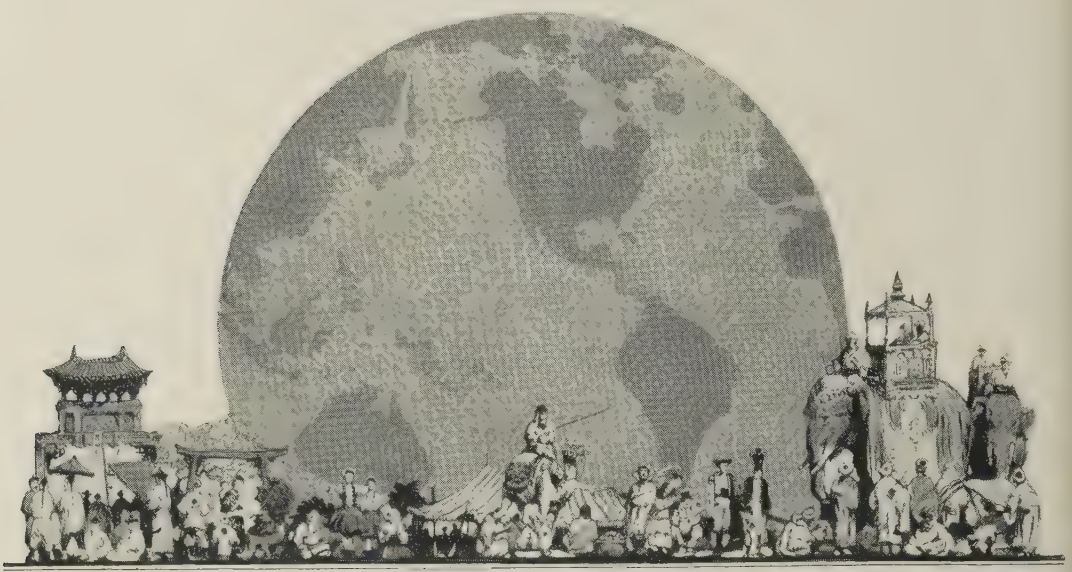

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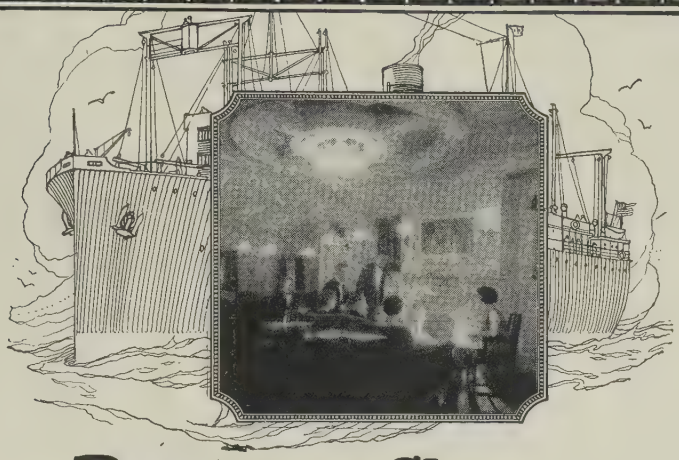

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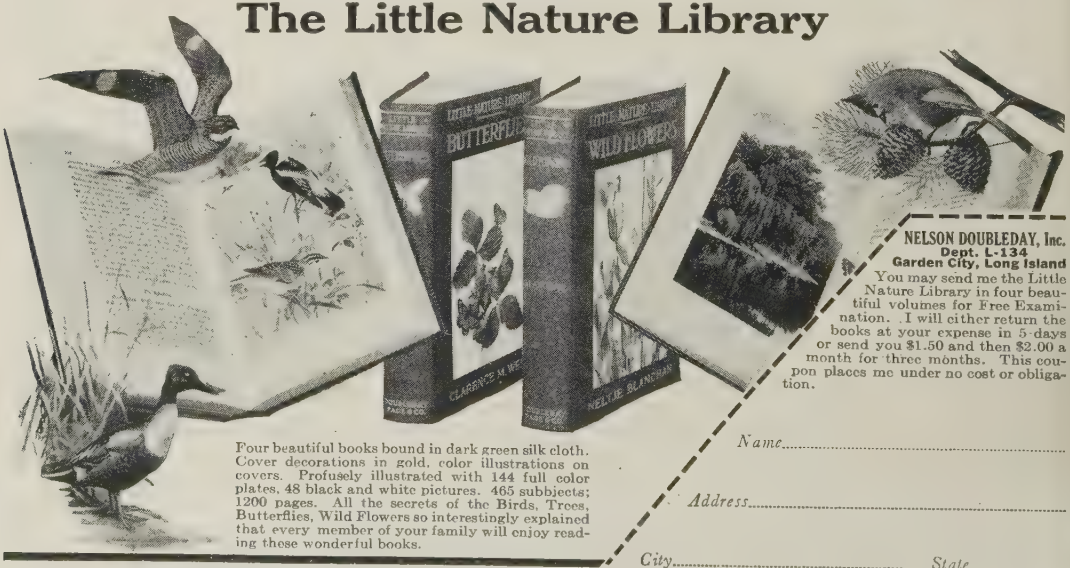

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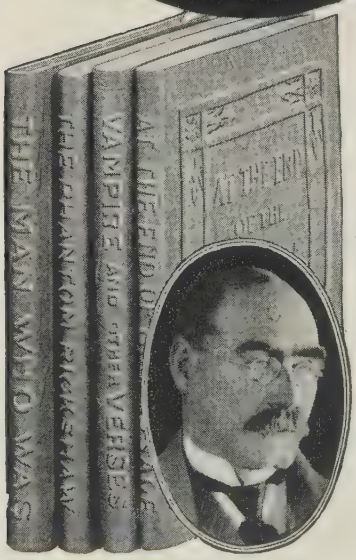

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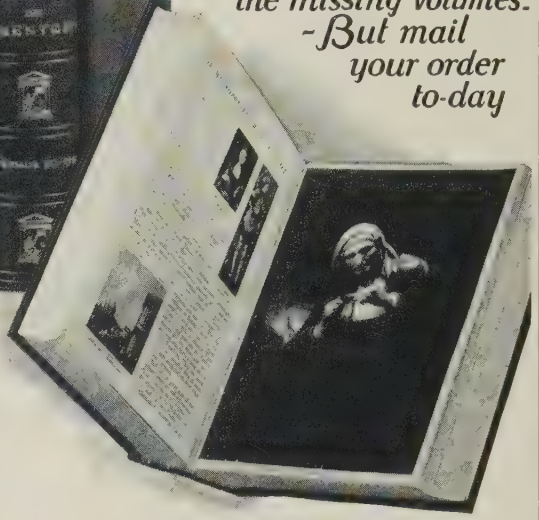

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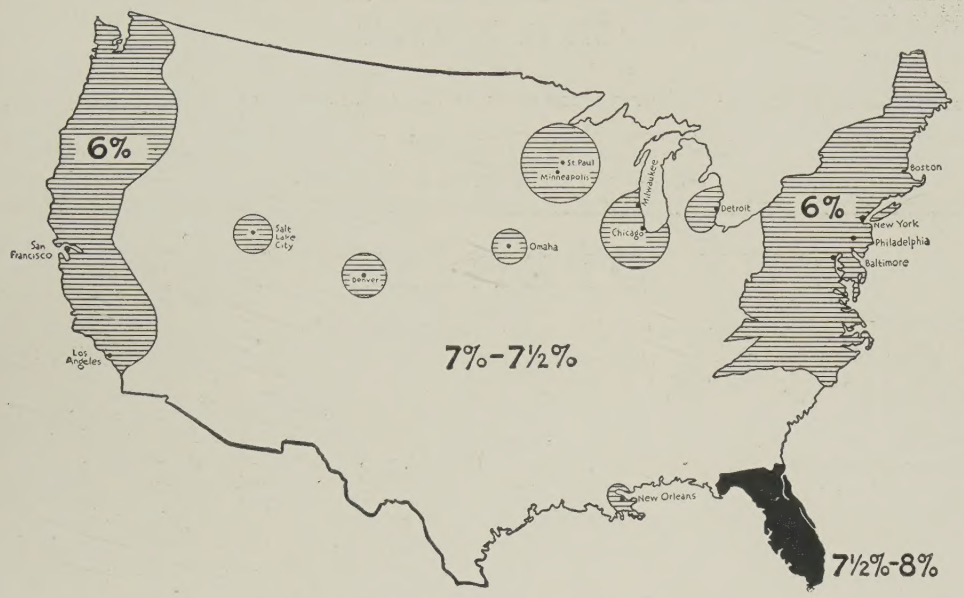

Investing by the Map

How Geography Enables You to Get a Good Rate

TWO bonds, equally safe and exactly similar in the way they are made and protected, differ widely in the interest rates they offer. One pays 6% or 6½% interest, the other from 1% to 2% more. Why is it?

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Dear Sirs: Please send me, without obligation on my part, a free copy of the circular, "Invest by the Map and Get 1% or 2% More Interest."

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THE MENTOR

W. D. MOFFAT
EDITOR

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THE OPEN LETTER

IF YOU will turn to the first page of text of this number, you will see that the Serial Number of this Mentor is 242. This means that, in the course of ten years, we have printed 242 numbers of The Mentor. We are glad to say that it also means that our 242 Mentors are all "alive and doing well." Do not make the mistake of regarding The Mentor as a regular magazine, and of a back number of The Mentor as something "past and gone." The Mentor is *not* a regular periodical; but a rapidly filling reservoir of interesting and worth-while information.

The information in The Mentor is condensed, and is presented in a simple, interesting way by authors of experience and authority, and illustrated with beautiful pictures. Thousands of Mentor readers have told us, or written to us, that the back numbers of The Mentor are "simply too good to throw away," and for that reason these back numbers are not only kept by our regular readers, but are bought by thousands of readers who are seeking information on important and interesting subjects in the various fields of knowledge.

For this reason we keep all numbers of The Mentor constantly in print. Some years we have sold nearly a half-million back numbers. To meet the demand, we have made up an attractive booklet in which all the back numbers are grouped according to subjects and fully described. A glance at this booklet would convince you that an assembly of all the back numbers of The Mentor—or, better still, a set of the bound volumes—would give you an invaluable working library.

✣ ✣ ✣

Having occasion a short time ago to ask the Sales Department of The Mentor just what the figures and facts were now, I received a reply that was so interesting and impressive in its statements that I am going to give it to you as I received it:

DEAR MR. MOFFAT:

It is just ten years since the first Mentor. Although much water has flowed under the bridge in those ten years, it has not *carried away a single issue.* Number One is still healthy and vigorous. I might say exactly the same of every number. They are all in constant demand, and selling largely and steadily.

This sale of single back copies has not been engineered or forced—it has been a spontaneous thing, growing out of the helpfulness and beauty of the issues. They are used in every section of the United States, in Canada, South America, Africa, Europe. Hundreds of reading and study clubs use them, and thousands of school teachers are giving their youngsters a grounding in cultural things from these numbers. Considering the demand for these back copies, it was natural that many of our subscribers should wish to preserve their copies in permanent binding. So many subscribers wrote us to this effect that we finally made up sets, bound in handsome green cloth with black morocco leather back. So a great sale of bound volumes was gradually established, without any effort on our part. We charged only the regular price of the back copies and added the binding cost. The volumes, each containing twenty-four issues, were sold for $7.25 each. The first five became an established library set, selling for $36.25.

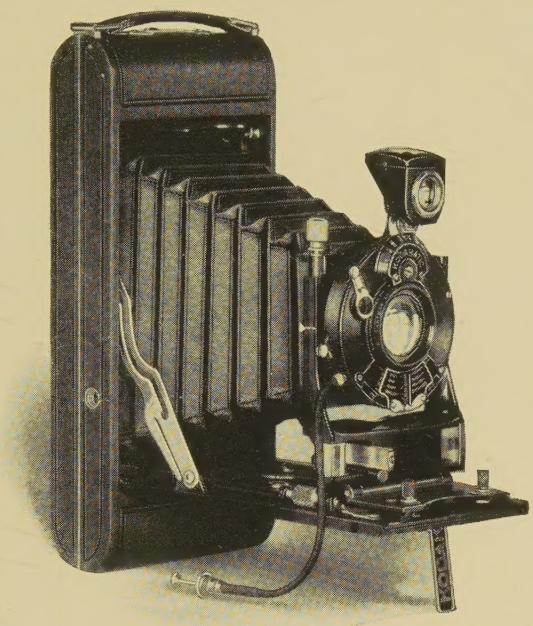
It is a most interesting fact that four of those volumes came up for sale not so long ago at Anderson Galleries and brought $235. Their original price of $7.25 per volume was thus exalted to $58.75 per volume. This shows the value that the volumes have to those that think the numbers are out of print and scarce. We have in all nine volumes, but only a very limited number of each. It has not been decided whether we shall go ahead with a further edition, as the expense of printing and binding has increased so tremendously. But meantime your readers might be glad to learn that a few sets are available, and they are naturally entitled to them before non-subscribers.

It is important to bear in mind that single back numbers should be ordered from our office in Springfield, Ohio, while bound volume sets should be ordered from here—416 West 13th Street, New York City.

T. R. STEWART.

It seems to me that every member of The Mentor Association ought to have a full Mentor Library. You will find a fascinating list of subjects covered in back numbers. We keep all of these numbers in stock, and single copies may be ordered, but it would be a good investment to get one of the complete sets of bound volumes.

W. D. Moffat
Editor



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The KODAK ANASTIGMATS *f*.7.7 *f*.6.3 and *f*.4.5

Coriolanus Said A Bookful

CORIOLANUS, the great Roman warrior—it's all according to how you read—was very much of a braggart; also a good deal of a baby. In a couple of his battles he was lucky enough to get two or three spear punctures. Whenever afterwards he was assailed in the Senate for various indiscretions, he had a habit of baring his breast and saying, "Look upon my wounds, my *Roman* wounds!" This sob stuff got him by for a long time; but at last he had to run. Then he joined with the Volscians against his own country.

Taken as a whole, Coriolanus was what modern Broadway would call a bad actor. He gave voice to just one utterance, however, that should stick. At one time in his early life his admirers planned to hang a title on him. To this he consented, but he objected, for some foolish reason, to ten talents of gold offered with it. In making the objection he said:

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